The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 92. MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorial Leader Lays Loss of Six Guns Near Bloemfontein to Lack of Ordinary Caution.

WALK INTO BOER TRAP.

Letter from a Pretoria Official Says There Is No Intention to Destroy Any of the Rand Mines.

ACCOUNT OF KAREE FIGHT.

The Times.

LONDON.

MONDAY (4 A. M.), APRIL 2.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times' editorial leader this morning says:

"One unpleasant incident is reported in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein. Six guns and a convoy on the way back from Thaba Nchu, thirty-six miles from Bloemfontein, which Colonel Broadwood was obliged to evacuate on Friday, fell into a Boer ambush, apparently at no great distance from the town and were captured by the enemy.

"It appears Broadwood was compelled to fall back from Thaba Nchu by the appearance of a large body of the enemy in the neighborhood. He seems to have thought it necessary to withdraw in haste, as he marched all Friday night and did not camp until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. When he was at the Bloemfontein water works, south of the Modder River, the enemy appears to have followed him up and opened fire on his position at early dawn.

Walk into Boer Trap.

"Broadwood sent the convoy and guns in advance towards Bloemfontein and remained with the mounted forces to act as a rear guard. The convoy and artillery had to pass a deep spruit, but no precautions seem to have been thought necessary. The Boers had occupied the spruit and the whole detachment walked straight into the ambush and were obliged to surrender, while five guns of G Battery and one of U Battery were taken.

"The news of the mishap seems to have been conveyed speedily to Bloemfontein, and Colville's division left the town at an early hour and reached the scene of action at noon. They were shelling the enemy when this message was dispatched.

"We have no knowledge of the strength of the Boers and no information of further movements of the mounted troops with Broadwood.

Boers Recovering Spirits.

"The mishap is to be regretted, not so much on account of its intrinsic military importance, as because it shows the enemy is recovering its spirits after the recent defeats.

"The report that a marauding party of Boers have been visiting farms in the neighborhood of Paardeberg, and that a Boer force is stationed near Cronje's old laager, tends to confirm the impression that the aim of the enemy is to spread the alarm as widely as possible amongst their former supporters.

"Their success in the present instance, as in the misfortune which befell a party of officers of the Guards the other day, inculcates once more the absolute necessity for a little common caution in dealing with a particularly active, mobile, and enterprising foe in a hostile country."

No Intention to Destroy Mines.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Saturday)—Mr. Hollard, an advocate and a prominent burgher, having written to the Pretoria government expressing himself against the destruction of the Rand mines, has received the following reply from the State Attorney:

"Let me inform you that the government had not any such destruction under consideration nor have they taken such a resolution. The Consuls have been officially informed thereof."

The last report sent on this subject came from a responsible Johannesburg informant, so that among the officials at least the matter has been discussed possibly as a piece of braggadocio.

The Pretoria oligarchy has taken no steps to fill the vacancy in the Executive Council, which now consists of Kruger, Reitz, and Schalkenburger.

Good Effect of Innes' Idea.

CAPE TOWN (Saturday)—Rose Innes' eloquent and straightforward utterance advocating the incorporation of the republics under the British flag will have the greatest effect in Cape Colony and ought to influence even the extreme advocates of Boer independence in England. To those who know south African politics the name of Rose Innes stands for political thoughtfulness and fairmindedness and extreme moderation. That he should, after months of silence, come forward now and declare for annexation as the only possible solution means that careful thought on the momentous question has convinced him that this policy is the only one to secure permanent peace in south Africa.

Engagement at Karee Siding.

BLOEMFONTEIN (Friday)—The enemy being reported to have reinforced the position commanding the railway in the vicinity of Karee Siding, French's cavalry division was detached yesterday to make a detour on the enemy's right and rear, while Legallaiss' mounted infantry advanced from the Glen directly on the Karee clump of kopjes. Colonel Legallaiss found the enemy holding a line of four hills on the northern extremity of the Karee Range. Chermside's

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITSH WAR.

Six guns and a convoy returning from Thaba Nchu to Bloemfontein were ambushed and captured by Boers, Colville's division sent to scene and shelled Boers.

British loss at Warrenton was twice as great as originally reported. Boer retreat was orderly, despite British strength.

Hudson Maxim said diminished casualties in Boer war are due to long-range fighting.

Transvaal State Attorney denied any intention of Boers to destroy gold mines.

Boers riding vicinity of Paardeberg.

Boer force near Cronje's old laager.

LOCAL.

Mayor Harrison opposes Controller Kerfoot's proposal to issue $70,000,000 of nontaxable city bonds to refund Chicago's debts and make municipal improvements. Bankers are divided on the question.

Board of Assessors begins work today, and Teachers' federation proposes mandamus suits to make corporations schedule larger taxable assets.

N. C. Moore, insane, former agent of Western Railway association, caused a panic among Illinois Central employés on lake front.

Mayor Harrison declared no strikes are as orderly as those in Chicago, and says Commercial club members are "sore" because they cannot "boss" him.

Porch climbers stole $1,000 worth of jewelry and other valuables from residence of M. B. Starring, 66 Lake Shore drive.

Body of J. H. Barker, who disappeared on Feb. 12, found; suicide suspected.

Property-owners complain of condition of sidewalks in Eighteenth Ward.

Sidney A. Kent died at his summer residence at Suffield, Conn.

T. B. Blackstone, ex-President of Alton road, seriously ill.

Ferris wheel to be sold as old iron.

POLITICS.

Press bureau of Democratic National committee sends out for publication in party papers matter urging that all delegates to the Kansas City convention be instructed for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and that none be elected save those who were loyal to that platform in 1896 and are loyal now.

Mayor Harrison in a speech said Cullerton is like a pair of old shoes, and ought to be thrown into a garbage barrel.

Dr. Parkhurst denounced Tammany as "deviltry organized," and said "to be wicked is its stock in trade."

Longshoremen's union indorsed Major Sampson and Federation of Labor refused to favor Bellfuss.

North and West Town tickets in doubt. Republican chances best in South Town.

Yates opens headquarters here today.

FOREIGN.

Southern Cross antarctic expedition arrived at New Zealand and reported having located southern magnetic pole.

President of Italian Chamber resigned because of disorder. If reelected, Radicals threaten his forcible expulsion.

Japanese press declares United States ignores pledges given at time of annexation of Hawaii.

Album containing contributions from crowned heads to be sold in Paris for charity.

Disorder in the Cameroons; plantations deserted and German colonists in danger.

Blanche Burney, American student in Paris, died after struggle with poverty.

Treaties commission of Italian Deputies approved American reciprocity treaty.

Italian police suppressed mass-meetings favoring constituent assembly.

Charges of brutality and neglect in St. Joseph's Hospital, Vienna.

Rumor in Yokohama that Russia has been granted Masampo by Corea.

German Agrarian league decided to insist upon passage of meat bill.

Banquet for Queen in Dublin will be given in the old House of Lords.

Chinese government punished murderers of the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Report that Sultan will grant France concessions in Syria.

Japanese plan colonization in Corea.

St. George Mivart died in London.

WASHINGTON.

Senate subcommittee reported all classes in Cuba expect independence, but are like children and must be taught and led.

War taxes may be reduced 50 per cent. Congressmen afraid to discriminate in favor of any industry.

Congressman Hay will introduce bill to make a reserve volunteer army out of the militia.

If the Philippines come under the constitution the open door policy will die.

Senator Hale shocked his colleagues by wearing a silk hat and tan shoes.

Majority report on House subsidy bill urges its passage.

Majority of Senate favor seating Quay.

DOMESTIC.

Three robbers seized four men at Belleville brewery, locked them in a refrigerator car, and took $50,000 in securities.

Chairman Cutting of New York Citizens' union declares municipal ownership would quicken the social conscience.

Aurora temperance workers propose to give city $35,000 a year in lieu of saloon license revenues.

Automobile stage coaches in Fifth avenue.

Funeral of Philetus Sawyer at Oshkosh.

Plague scare in Hawaii at an end.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Hillis' repudiation of predestination was theme of many sermons, and, although there was some criticism, almost all admitted need of revision of Westminster confession. Dr. Gray will present Dr. Hillis' letter to the Chicago Presbytery today.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones favored labor unions, the referendum, and courts of arbitration.

Baltimore Conference Methodists, North and South, will meet together in Washington.

The Rev. O. P. Gifford of Buffalo preached University of Chicago convocation sermon.

Ojarck Rock, an Eskimo, ordained as a minister of the gospel.

"Quo Vadis" may be placed upon the index expurgatorius.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Strike of 5,000 building trades employés in New York and 2,000 in Newark begins today.

British movement for trade with Canada instead of United States, when possible.

Levy Mayer denied that Ogden Gas company had been bought by the People's.

Business during first quarter of 1900 has exceeded anticipations.

Wages of Welsh miners at their highest.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Transport Sherman sailed from Manila with 175 military prisoners, and Sheridan arrived at San Francisco with 110.

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee stopped in Chicago an hour on his way to St. Paul.

SPORTING.

Eastern racing season begins at Bennings today. Memphis races open next Thursday.

Chicago ball players visited Selma cemetery. Loftus said men are behaving well.

Comiskey's team begins practice today at Champaign.

SIDNEY A. KENT IS DEAD.

PASSES AWAY AT SUMMER RESIDENCE, SUFFIELD, CONN.

Prominent Figure for Years in Large Local Enterprises—Identified with Packing Interests and the Board of Trade—Banker and Liberal Benefactor of the University of Chicago—Last Illness Began with an Attack of Influenza at Carlsbad in 1899.

Suffield, Conn., April 1.—[Special.]—Sidney A. Kent, a prominent figure in Chicago business life, died here at his summer residence at 3 o'clock this morning. He was 66 years old. Death resulted from edema of the lungs, ensuing on an attack of influenza which he suffered last fall in Carlsbad, Germany. The funeral will be held here at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. O. O. Fletcher will officiate. Interment will be in the family lot in Woodlawn, New York.

While returning from Carlsbad in the fall Mr. Kent was seriously ill for a time in London. He suffered another attack in January, after reaching here. It was not especially severe, but his system was weakened, and he did not regain strength. Three weeks ago he was forced to take to his bed, and after that failed steadily. He was attended by Dr. P. W. Street of Suffield, and the family called in consultation Dr. Alexander Smith, the New York specialist. A fatal termination was not apprehended until within the last twenty-four hours.

Mr. Kent's daughters—Mrs. Hugh S. Legare of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. A. F. Morris of Belvidere, N. J.—and the latter's husband, Dr. Morris, were with him at the end. He is survived also by a sister, Mrs. Caroline Cooley of Hartford, Conn., and a brother in San Rafael, Cal.

Mr. Kent was born in Suffield, and removed to Chicago when 20 years of age, residing there almost continuously until within the last eight years. He retained affection for his birthplace, and among his benefactions was an endowment of $30,000 for the Kent free public library in Suffield, for which he previously had erected the building.

The news of Mr. Kent's death caused many expressions of regret and sorrow among his former business associates in Chicago. Among those who spoke of him with esteem for his personal and business qualities were:

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President University of Chicago—I knew Sidney A. Kent most closely in connection with the building of Kent chemical laboratory of the university and then learned much of his character. He paid close attention to details, and yet in spirit he was broad and his ideals were high. His goodness of heart was always apparent. His business career is evidence that he was a man of keen insight. The flag on the University of Chicago will be at half-mast tomorrow, and the name of Sidney A. Kent always will be held sacred in our institution.

JOHN CUDAHY—Mr. Kent was tenacious and a man of great nerve. In all his deals he used good common sense. He was a strong man and his death is a loss.

CHARLES COUNSELMAN—My acquaintance with Mr. Kent exceeded over twenty years. When I came to Chicago, a young man, he was the first to help me. He was a liberal man and the best of friends. His death is a personal loss.

MURRY NELSON—I had known Sidney A. Kent forty years. He was a bright, sagacious, persevering business man, a good citizen, and his death is a great loss. P. D. Armour once said he considered him the shrewdest man in the packing fraternity.

Life of Sidney A. Kent.

Sidney Albert Kent enjoyed throughout his business career in Chicago a unique reputation—that of a man who made fortunes by his brain, by shrewd speculation for the most part, his "deals" being marked by almost invariable success, and who uniformly acted on his own judgment, independent of the opinions of others. Often the majority opinion of traders was against his view, but generally he was right and the majority wrong. And always he was reserved, silent regarding contemplated transactions, unostentatious in the conduct of his business, and modest in his successes.

Mr. Kent was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1834, the son of Albert and Lucinda Kent. He was of English descent on his father's side, the latter's ancestors having come to America in the seventeenth century. He acquired his early education in the Suffield schools, and came to Chicago in 1854. Here he accepted a clerkship in the dry goods store of Savage, Case & Co., which he retained for two years, when, at the age of 22 years, he entered the commission business.

It was then that Mr. Kent began making money rapidly. He dealt in produce of various kinds, and for awhile engaged in the fur business. In 1859 he started in business as a packer, and until he withdrew from active trading in the Chicago market eight years ago he was connected continuously with the packing industries. The first firm name under which Mr. Kent transacted business as a packer was that of A. E. Kent & Co., his brother, Albert Kent, being the partner. In 1872 the firm was reorganized as a stock company and called the Chicago Packing and Provision company, and Mr. Kent was made its President, holding this position until 1888, when he resigned owing to stress of other duties.

Big Deal in Pork.

It was in the early days of the Chicago Packing and Provision company that Mr. Kent carried through a deal in pork from which he realized large returns, and which is still recalled by the older members of the Board of Trade as a noted transaction and one that was characteristic in every way of the man who engineered it. Mr. Kent had gained information to the effect that the country was unusually overstocked with hogs. From this he concluded that to sell pork by the barrel for future delivery at a figure slightly under the market would be safe, and he began selling short.

Buyers were plentiful, and his sales were large. People acquainted with his transactions were ready to prophesy heavy losses for Mr. Kent. The time for delivery approached, and the packing-house of which Mr. Kent was the head began buying hogs, cutting them up and putting them in barrels to meet the sales for future delivery. He succeeded before the end of the season in making deliveries on all his short sales, and did not sell a barrel of pork on which he did not make a profit.

"April Wheat Deal."

What was known as the "April wheat deal" was as extensive an affair in the way of a "corner" as Mr. Kent ever was interested in on the Board of Trade. It was begun in the insidious manner characterizing all such deals along in January, 1880, and culminated on May 1, 1881. In the meantime the clique put the price of wheat up from $1.17 to $1.41, although defaulted contracts were settled on a basis of $1.31, owing to the operations of a marginal rule. The "deal" was engineered for Mr. Kent by the then big firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co. Interested with Mr. Kent were Peter McGeoch, George Walker, and N. K. Fairbank.

It was in every way a successful "corner," clearing nearly $1,000,000 for the clique running it, the largest interest in the combine being that of Mr. Kent.

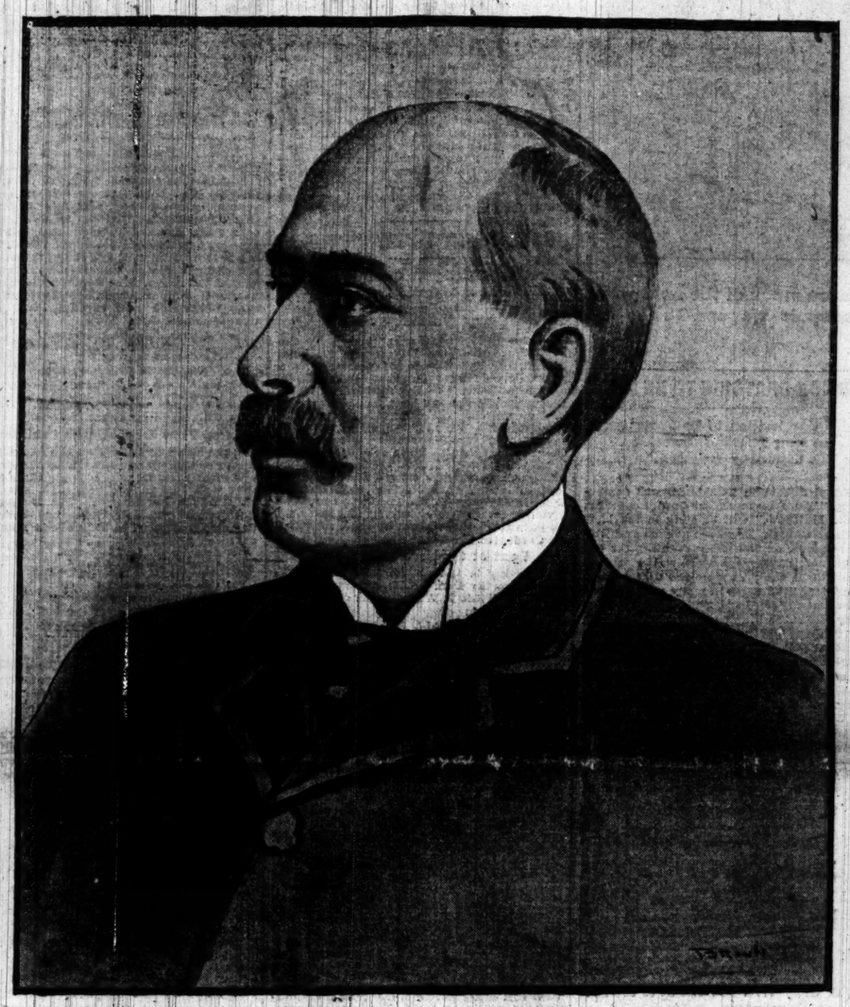
Financier and Philanthropist.

Ever since 1856 Mr. Kent had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and for many years he served in its directory. In 1869, with B. P. Hutchinson, he organized the Corn Exchange Bank, and he was at various times President and Vice President of that bank. He was also a member of the American Trust and Savings Bank, a large holder of Traction company stock, and a director in the Santa Fé railroad company, the West Chicago Street railroad company, the Union Iron company, the Kirby-Carpenter company, and the Illinois Steel company.

One of Mr. Kent's largest later enterprises was in the consolidation of various smaller gas companies in Chicago into the People's Gaslight and Coke company, and from this deal he realized a large profit. He was a persistent trader in grain, provisions, lumber, gas, and various stocks—never a plunger, but uniformly a successful speculator.

The University of Chicago has been the beneficiary of large charity at the hands of Mr. Kent, the Kent Theater and Kent Chemical Laboratory at that institution being named after him, and many charitable institutions in Chicago have received generous donations from him.

In 1865 Mr. Kent married Miss Stella A. Lincoln of Newark Valley, N. Y. Two daughters were born to them.



SIDNEY ALBERT KENT, WHO DIED YESTERDAY AT SUFFIELD, CONN.

BIG WHEEL TO COME DOWN

RECEIVER RICE IS TO SELL THE FERRIS STRUCTURE FOR JUNK.

Unable to Renew Lease at Wrightwood Avenue and North Clark Street, He Says—One of the World's Fair Wonders a Losing Venture Since 1893—Bondholders May Receive Six Per Cent of Their Investment — Stock Cannot Be Given Away.

The Ferris wheel, one of the attractions at the World's Fair, is to be torn down and the 2,200 tons of iron and steel of which it is composed will be sold as scrap iron. The work of demolishing the wheel probably will commence on Wednesday morning. Today L. V. Rice, the receiver in charge of the property, will ask the Circuit Court for permission to begin taking down the wheel. No opposition to the request is expected, and as soon as the order of the court is issued employés of the Union Bridge company of New York will begin work.

First, the thirty-six cages will be taken off one by one. After that the wheel will be taken apart. Unless a bid is made by some corporation that is anxious to set up the wheel in some other city the material will be sold as junk. It is estimated that the amount of money that is to be spent in tearing down the wheel—$30,000—will be greater than the sum it has earned since the World's Fair. No dividends have been paid upon the $600,000 of stock since 1895, and, according to Receiver Rice, this stock could not be given away. The holders of the bonds issued in 1895 will receive a small portion of the $300,000 they paid to the company, probably less than 6 per cent. The bonds have been due since Jan. 1, 1897, and since November, 1896, the wheel has been in the hands of the receiver.

Unable to Renew Lease.

Receiver Rice declares that the reason for the decision to tear down the wheel is the fact that the company has not been able to secure a renewal of the lease for the property at Wrightwood avenue and North Clark street on which the wheel stands. The lease expires within a few weeks. The property is 450x250 feet, and belongs to the estates of E. J. Lehmann and Frederick Fielde. The original lease was taken out in 1895.

Since the removal of the Ferris wheel to the North Side the company has been losing money steadily, the financial loss in part occasioning the death of its designer, George W. G. Ferris of Pittsburg, in 1896. Since the World's Fair but 500,000 persons have ridden on the wheel, as compared with the number of 1,750,000 who took the trip during the fair. During the fair the wheel made over $812,000 in gross receipts, the net profits being $500,000, of which the company and the World's Fair company received each $225,000. Since then it is estimated about $700,000 has been lost.

History of the Wheel.

The designs for the Ferris wheel were made in 1892 by Mr. Ferris, who was a civil engineer of Pittsburg. Ferris succeeded in getting a number of investors, among whom were Robert W. Hunt, William A. Vincent, and Andrew Onderdonk, interested in his plans, and in the same year a stock company capitalized at $600,000 was incorporated. The original concession from the fair was obtained in June, 1892, on the agreement that the net receipts were to be equally divided. The erection of the wheel commenced. The wheel occupied the exact center of the Midway Plaisance during the fair. It is 250 feet in diameter, and the highest point stands 264 feet above the ground. The original cost of the wheel was $362,000, including operating expenses during the first year.

The removal of the wheel from the Midway to its present site took several months and cost $175,000. In order to meet this expense the bonds for $300,000 were issued. The wheel failed to pay and the courts in November, 1896, appointed Andrew Onderdonk receiver for the bondholders. In 1898 Mr. Onderdonk was succeeded by Ralph R. Bradley, and last January L. V. Rice succeeded him.

N. C. MOORE CHASES TRAINMEN.

Insane, He Causes a Panic Among Employes of the Illinois Central by the Lake Front.

While temporarily insane last evening N. C. Moore, former general agent for the Western Railway association and Inspection bureau, created a panic among the employés of the Illinois Central railway on the lake front by hurling coupling pins and other missiles at all who came within range. He finally attempted to throw himself into the lake, but was overpowered and taken to the Harrison Street Police Station.

He was seen shortly before 7 o'clock by Watchman Thomas Lynch of the Illinois Central railroad under the Randolph street viaduct. He was acting strangely, and when the watchman approached him he hurled a large piece of railroad iron at him and then turned and fled south. Lynch followed and fired several shots. The bullets went wild and the insane man continued in his flight, pausing now and then to hurl a piece of iron at railway cars. The watchman followed and several other employés joined in the chase. Near Adams street Mr. Moore ran in front of a slowly moving switch engine in charge of Engineer Thomas Masters.

Seizing a coupling-pin, he hurled it through the window of the cab, and the weight struck Fireman T. C. Penny in the foot. Then Mr. Moore jumped on the engine and attacked the fireman and engineer and William Meyers, who was with them. They became frightened and jumped from the cab, followed by the insane man. The trainmen then stopped the engine and joined in the pursuit. Mr. Moore ran south as far as Jackson street, where he attacked a scale office in which were Thomas Whitby and a number of assistants. A large piece of iron was hurled through the window, and when several men seized Mr. Moore from behind he flung them off like so many children. He then made a dash toward the lake, and was overpowered, Whitby striking him a stunning blow on the head with a club.

MAGNETIC POLE IS LOCATED.

Southern Cross Arrives at Campbell Town, New Zealand, with the Borchgrevink Party.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 1.—The exploring steamer Southern Cross, bearing C. E. Borchgrevink and the survivors of the south polar expedition fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes of London, arrived at Campbell Town, near Bluff Harbor, today.

Mr. Borchgrevink reports that the magnetic pole has been located.

N. Hansen, one of the zoölogists who started with the expedition, died on the voyage.

The Borchgrevink expedition left Hobart, Tasmania, for the antarctic region on Dec. 19, 1898. During the latter part of February, 1899, the members landed from the Southern Cross near Cape Adair, Victoria-land, it having been arranged that the steamer should leave them there with full equipment of every kind and should return for them early in 1900.

Mr. Borchgrevink's party consisted of nine, including himself. Lieutenant W. Colbeck, R. N. R., was selected as first magnetic observer, to be assisted by Louis Bernacchi. N. Hansen and Hugh Evans were chosen as zoölogists, and Dr. H. Kloevstad as medical officer.

CHALLENGES PLENTY IN PARIS.

De Lubersac Now Wants to Fight Elder Rothschild and Others Become Involved.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, April 2.—Count de Lubersac has written an insulting letter to Baron Edouard de Rothschild as a sequel to his attempt to entangle young Robert de Rothschild in a duel.

The latter being a minor, De Lubersac now addresses himself to Edouard de Rothschild, asking for satisfaction and declaring that wherever he goes he will insult him. As another result of the Rothschild affair there is also a duel on between the seconds, De St. Alary and Count de Dion.

It is said that Michael Ephussi will also challenge De Lubersac to fight.

ESKIMO ORDAINED AS MINISTER.

Ojarck Rock, a Native of Mialackhck, Alaska, Is Given Commission as a Preacher.

Ojarck Rock, an Eskimo from Alaska, was ordained as a minister of the gospel at the North Side Missionary Church, Whiting and Orleans street yesterday afternoon. He has been doing evangelical work for the last seven years among his own people and expects to return to his task the last of May.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Fair and slightly cooler Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday.

Sun rises at 5:42; sets at 6:26.

Moon sets at 10:18 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 **London Times' News and Views.**
Death of Sidney A. Kent.
Ferris Wheel to Be Sold as Junk.
Boers Take Six British Guns.

2 **Likens Cullerton to a Dog.**

3 **St. George Mivart Dead.**
French Concession in Syria.
New Worry for the Irish.
Royal Aid for Charity.
Agrarian Meat Bill Plans.
More Disorder in Italy.
Robbery on Lake Shore Drive.

4 **Idle Day for the Chicago Team.**
Bennings Races Begin Today.

5 **General News of New York.**
Teachers May Sue for Taxes.

7 **Problem of the War Tax.**
Tells of Visit to Cuba.

9 **British Money Market Review.**
In Local Financial Circles.
Sermons on Hillis and Heresy.
University Convocation Sermon.

10 **Mayor Opposed to Bond Plan.**

Pages. Pages.
6 **Editorial.** 8 **Literature.**
8 **Short Story.** 8 **Fontenoy.**
8 **Drama.**

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	La Bretagne	
NEW YORK	Rotterdam	
QUEENSTOWN		Etruria.

BOERS TAKE SIX BRITISH GUNS.

Convoy with Artillery Walks Into Ambush Within Only a Short Distance of Bloemfontein.

HAS NO CHANCE TO FIGHT

Duplicate of Disasters to Gatacre, Methuen, and Others Causes Decided Shock in London.

WARRENTON LOSSES GROW.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 2, 3 a. m.—The war news from the front is decidedly unpleasant reading in London, and the capture of the British convoy of six guns is the worst shock since Buller's first retreat across the Tugela. The public here was beginning to suppose it was all over, and Kruger's reported threat to fight to a finish was regarded as an empty bluff, and that no Boer General was fit to succeed Joubert. But this was false security, to which the news affords a rude awakening. Botha has shown himself not only plucky but able into the bargain, and his first successful coup will undoubtedly lend courage to the dispirited burghers.

Give Weight to Kruger Threat.

The experts here gravely discuss the possibilities of Kruger's threat to take Bloemfontein, and express satisfaction that the attempt to cut Roberts' communications on the west by the Boers near Paardeburg was futile, since the English now command the railway to the Orange River.

Broadwood Follows Precedent.

The story of Broadwood's disaster is painfully similar to every reverse attending the British arms since the war began, as he walked straight into a Boer trap, just as did Gatacre, Methuen, and the rest.

Warrenton Losses Grow.

Thursday's fight at Warrenton was a more serious affair than at first reported and the British loss is double what was originally stated. The Boers, though driven back, retreated in an orderly way. Another curious phase is General Olivier's successful retreat from vastly superior numbers. His success in this regard in a measure wipes out the Cronje disaster.

Friction in War Office.

A question to be asked of the Secretary of War in the House of Commons today throws some light on the friction known to exist between the civil and military authorities in the British War office. Mr. Macneill is to ask whether the government is aware that General White staid in spite of the efforts made to supersede him, which were only frustrated by the intervention of General Buller, and he also wants to know where Methuen is and what he is doing.

To Ask About Deportations.

Another member will ask whether it is true Mr. Schreiner protested against the deportation of Boer prisoners to St. Helena, and what answer the government sent the Cape Premier, and how the matter now stands.

Disaster Close to Bloemfontein.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, April 2, 4:30 a. m.—General Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to the British public today on receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns has walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about twenty miles of Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the War office, has not been published and no account of the affair is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba Nchu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied.

Six of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons, and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of the Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses.

Broadwood Not Yet Safe.

The hope is expressed here that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable that the next news will be that, after a stiff fight, General Colville has extricated Colonel Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Severe criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underrating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new Commander-in-Chief, General Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics. The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British, and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener last Thursday unopposed.

Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley: "I have received instructions that if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal River my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

British Surrender Six Guns.

A dispatch from Bushman Kop on Saturday says: The British force commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries, and a force of mounted infantry under Colonel Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba Nchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night.

Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloem-

fontein water works, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning.

At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

General Colville's division, which left Bloemfontein early this morning, arrived here at noon, and he is now shelling the Boers.

Shows Boer Method of Fighting.

Spenser Wilkinson in the Morning Post says:

"The attack on Thaba Nchu and the convoy is a sample of the mode in which the Boers will try to conduct the war. It is a legitimate mode and the most effective for Boer purposes. So long as the Boer army keeps the field such attacks will embarrass the British, and perhaps the best way to get rid of the difficulty would be a swift advance and decisive blows against the main Boer army."

Olivier's Column Gets Away.

A dispatch from Mafeting, Basutoland, Friday says that General Olivier has just passed Jammersberg Drift with a large body of men, four guns, and 800 wagons. The column, which extended thirty miles, was accompanied by many women and children.

Regrets Death of Joubert.

A Bloemfontein dispatch says Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"Have just heard of the death of General Joubert and desire to offer my sincere condolences upon the sad event. Would ask you to convey to General Joubert's family an expression of my most respectful sympathy with their sad bereavement and to assure them also from me that all ranks of her Majesty's forces share my feelings of deep regret at the sudden and untimely end of so distinguished a General, who devoted his life to the service of his country and whose personal gallantry was only surpassed by his humane conduct and chivalrous bearing under all circumstances."

Dr. Leyds informs the Berlin press that 400,000 marks ($95,000) have been collected for the Boers.

Steyn Stirs Up Burghers.

President Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladybrand to stir up the burghers there to renewed resistance.

The Boers have removed from the immediate vicinity of Plattberg and taken up a commanding position adjacent.

The Dutch who surrendered their arms at Ladybrand are now suffering seizures of their live stock.

Delay Transport of Prisoners.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, March 31.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed, in consequence of the increased sickness among the prisoners. Three died today and twelve have died during the week.

Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronje's men when captured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone and little strength was left them to fight disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

Abolish "Free State Railways."

CAPE TOWN, April 1.—Army orders were issued today, declaring the abolition of the title, "Free State railways," and superseding this by the title, "International Military railways."

Joubert Named General Botha.

PRETORIA, Friday, March 30.—President Kruger said in public today that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant General by Louis Botha.

TO FORWARD BRITISH ARMS.

Portuguese Government Orders All Supplies to Rhodesia to Be Allowed to Pass.

LONDON, April 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Portuguese government has wired orders to Beira that British troops and ammunition be allowed to pass through freely to Rhodesia.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Veiga Beirao, has announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the government is in possession of railway bonds with which to pay the award of the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration tribunal."

LESSONS IN THE AFRICAN WAR.

Says Improvement in Modern Weapons Will Necessitate Further Inventions.

New York, April 1.—[Special.]—In discussing the lessons of the south African war Hudson Maxim says:

"The Anglo-Boer war has proved the source of many useful lessons to military men. It appears from a review of the results of this war, which is the first sufficient magnitude to give practical test to modern artillery and magazine rifles using smokeless powder, that, instead of increased efficiency in arms increasing the casualties for the number of men engaged, the casualties are much diminished. As we compare the areas over which armies now fight with the areas of battlefields in former times, it appears that with improvements in efficiency and range of weapons, the fighting areas are increased in proportion, and that, with the doubling of the efficiency of weapons, the size of battlefields is increased about fourfold. It is this enormous increase of area of the battlefield which is responsible for the lessening of casualties.

"By doubling the efficiency and range of weapons, the duration of battles is apparently increased in proportion with the increase of fighting areas, owing to the difficulty of coming to sufficiently close quarters to conclude matters. It is obvious to me that one of the next important steps to be taken will be in the improvement of means for counterbalancing the long range factor in modern land fighting by the introduction of means for coming to close quarters, means for enabling the attacking party to move upon the position of an enemy, while at the same time protecting itself sufficiently against the enemy's fire to enable the movement being made without too great loss of life.

"The deadly character of machine guns and magazine rifles, with the absence of smoke on the field of battle, renders it out of the question to attack, as formerly, through the open, rush an enemy's position, and dislodge him at the bayonet's point. Under such conditions there must necessarily be a death zone between contending armies, which it will be impossible to cross, and battles must be long range duels between artillerists and riflemen. But will this condition of things continue to prevail in future wars?

"It is evident that there is a demand for something more than we have, and improvements will come in siege guns and in projectiles and in the character of the material carried in projectiles. Means will be sought and found for making long range artillery fire much more effective than at present.

"There is a demand for something to remedy some of the disadvantages of lack of smoke, something to make smoke when and where required, and thus create a veil before an enemy's works, behind which the attacking party cannot be seen by the defense until the fight becomes hand to hand.

KEEPING BOOKS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Since the beginning of the rainy season much of the field work has been carried on under transport wagons. They are not built to resist rain.
—The Spear.

"There is something needed in the shape of a torch bomb to be thrown upon an enemy's works at night, to light him up with a blinding glare, that he may not see into the surrounding darkness, but himself be seen and slaughtered or dislodged by the attack.

"There is something needed, and it will be found, for digging trenches with great rapidity.

"Something is needed in siege guns, capable of throwing aerial torpedoes of sufficient size to blow up earthworths and fortifications and destroy cities, which guns may be carried and transported in parts comparatively small in weight, and may be assembled in position and again knocked down, to be transported and reassembled when desired."

FIGHT ON AURORA SALOONS.

Temperance Workers Propose to Give City $35,000 in Lieu of Liquor License Revenue.

Aurora, Ill., April 1.—[Special.]—With nearly a third of the amount already pledged Aurora temperance workers set at work today to raise $35,000 which they propose to offer the city in lieu of the funds annually realized from saloon licenses, and will ask in return that no saloon licenses be granted and a year of prohibition be tried.

One year is the time set for raising the money, and it is proposed if the effort is successful to submit the no license proposition to the voters in 1901.

The plan was announced for the first time today. Its promoters claim that ten wealthy citizens interested in the cause have pledged $1,000 each in case the balance of the amount necessary is raised within the year.

The announcement has created great enthusiasm among all the temperance workers. Private subscriptions will be largely relied on to swell the fund. The Aurora Ministerial association has indorsed the scheme.

J. W. Thomason, a leading Baptist worker, has been quietly engaged for some time in enlisting temperance people to support the movement, and now announces that ten citizens have agreed to give $1,000 each. This is equivalent to the license money of ten saloons, and with twenty-five more persons pledged to give similar amounts Mr. Thomason will be in a position to offer the city an equivalent to the revenue derived from liquor licenses.

Just what Mr. Thomason proposes to do after the first year if he succeeds in raising all the money and his offer is accepted by the city he does not reveal. He professes, however, that one year of prohibition will give the city an object lesson, and believes that, even though the Prohibitionists do not care to continue the payments to the city, the voters will have been brought to a realization of the evils of the saloon system.

The saloon men are disposed to smile at the Thomason project. They say that should the reform element guarantee to pay the city the license money for a period of years the voters might be induced to take the matter seriously. Otherwise, they contend, their interests are in no danger.

OBITUARY.

JOHN AMBLER, Chicago, who for twenty-five years had been Secretary of the Citizens' association of Chicago, was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from his late residence, 487 Fullerton avenue. Mr. Ambler had been troubled with heart disease for five years, and last week contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, causing his death. He was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1827, and went to New York in 1843 and engaged in the banking business. In 1856 he came to Chicago and associated himself with Edward I. Tinkham in banking. Later he retired from the firm and went to Milwaukee, where he continued in the same business until 1869. He then returned to Chicago and was in active commercial life until his appointment with the Citizens' association in 1874. Mr. Ambler, who was 75 years old, is survived by a widow and one sister, who lives in Lynn, Mass. The honorary pallbearers were selected from ex-Presidents of the Citizens' association. The Rev. Dr. Marques of McCormick Theological Seminary officiated at the services. Interment was at Graceland.

MRS. AMOS T. HALL, Chicago, died at her residence, 5516 Jefferson avenue, yesterday morning of heart disease at the age of 80 years. Her husband, Amos T. Hall, was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which position he held for thirty years. Mrs. Hall was born in Weathersfield, Vt. Her maiden name was Lucy Duncan. In 1854 she came West with her husband, and since then had resided in or near Chicago. She was prominent in charitable and church work. Five children, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren survive her, all of whom are residents of Chicago.

JACOB ROSENBERG, Chicago, was buried yesterday, the funeral taking place from the family residence, 1620 Michigan avenue. The services were conducted by Dr. S. Sale of St. Louis, formerly of the Congregation Anshe Maariv of Chicago, to which Mr. Rosenberg belonged. Interment was at Mount Maariv, which was presented to the congregation by Mr. Rosenberg.

WATSON S. HINKLEY, Chicago, was buried yesterday, the funeral being held from the family residence, 92 Twenty-sixth street. Bishop Cheney read the services at the house. Interment was at Mount Greenwood.

Mrs. Lincoln Carter Loses Valuables.

Mrs. Lincoln J. Carter put an unset diamond, valued at $100, and a check for $400 in a chamois sack which she wore hung about her neck. Last evening the sack was missing, and she reported to the Larrabee street police that she believed it had been stolen during the day. She had spent most of the day at her husband's theater, Sedgwick and Division streets.

PASSION ORATORIO TO BE SUNG.

Bach's Composition to Be Presented in the New England Church on Thursday Evening.

Johann Sebastian Bach's famous composition, "The Passion of Our Lord, According to St. Matthew," will be sung in the New England Church, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Passavant Memorial Hospital. This will be the first time the oratorio has been heard in Chicago in many years.

The soprano rôle has been intrusted to Miss Mary Elizabeth Stanford; Mrs. Daisy Force Scott is the contralto; Burt Rogers sings the tenor rôle, that of the evangelist; Edwin Charles Rowdon, basso, has the music of Jesus, while another basso, Clark Learning, appears as Judas, Peter, and the High Priest. The chorus of 100 voices is directed by William Nelson Burritt, who also conducts the string quintet. Miss Harriet Engel Brown is the pianist, and Wilhelm Middelschulte, the organist, at the organ.

The patronesses are:

Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams,	Mrs. Geo. A. Carpenter,
Mrs. E. W. Blatchford,	Mrs. Albert Erskine,
Mrs. H. F. Carpenter,	Mrs. Lyman Evans,
Mrs. Austin J. Crile,	Mrs. Christian Fenger,
Mrs. William Dickinson,	Mrs. S. E. Gross,
Mrs. Henry W. Fehl,	Mrs. Ralph C. Isham,
Mrs. Charles H. Ferry,	Mrs. J. M. W. Jones,
Mrs. Henry Hooper,	Mrs. R. D. McFadden,
Mrs. George B. Isham,	Mrs. H. M. Nelson,
Mrs. Victor F. Lawson,	Mrs. F. D. Peabody,
Mrs. H. F. McCormick,	Mrs. O. L. Waters,
Mrs. Leander McIlvaine,	Mrs. E. J. Welge,
Mrs. A. F. Olgen,	Miss Isham,
Mrs. John S. Runnells,	Miss E. V. Rumsey,
Mrs. J. W. Wahlier,	Miss Louise Peabody.
Mrs. Nelson P. Bigelow,	

DR. HILLIS' LETTER UP TODAY.

W. C. Gray Will Present It to the Chicago Presbytery—Refuses to Divulge Contents.

Dr. W. C. Gray will present to the Chicago Presbytery today the letter intrusted to his care by the Rev. N. D. Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. It is the current belief that this letter contains Dr. Hillis' resignation from the presbytery because of recent criticisms on the doctor's exception to certain Presbyterian doctrines. However, Dr. Gray steadfastly declines to tell the contents of the letter.

"I shall present the communication intrusted to me to the presbytery in the morning," said Dr. Gray last night. "I feel that I have no right to discuss the contents of the letter, as the presbytery certainly has that right first, as the letter is addressed to it."

The presbytery will meet at 10 a. m. in Olivet Memorial Church, Penn and Vedder streets. It is the regular semi-annual meeting. Reports will be read, delegates to the General Assembly named, and other routine business transacted.

JEWS SEND MONEY TO RUSSIA.

Several Hundred Dollars Contributed on the West Side for Relief of Sufferers by Famine.

Jews from all parts of the West Side contributed yesterday afternoon to the fund which is being raised for the relief of the starving people of western Russia, where famine has existed for several months. Contributions were received at the Jewish temple, Anshe-Knesseth-Israel, Clinton and Judd streets. Several hundred dollars were raised.

Replies to Jacob A. Riis.

Chicago, April 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Mr. Jacob Riis' article on what he terms the "slummy wards" of Chicago he urges the necessity of "a strong citizen sentiment to furnish power" for the movement towards a cleaner Chicago. He says: "You [Chicago citizens] have all the arguments on your side. You have a powerful one in the smallpox. Smallpox thrives on dirt and it travels. Chicago wants trade. It rivals New York. But New York has no smallpox."

Mr. Riis is something of an authority on slums, and has done good work in the correction of their evils. His implication in the above that Chicago is a smallpox-ridden community, whose trade is suffering in consequence—will, therefore, be accepted as truthful by many of his readers.

In the interest of the reputation of the city and its trade, concerning which Mr. Riis is so solicitous, it seems proper to state the exact facts without any of the picturesque efforts of the imagination which make this article so interesting if not instructive.

There are in Chicago today three cases, and only three cases, of smallpox, and these are safely housed in the isolation hospital. During the last fifteen months—that is, since the beginning of the present general diffusion of the disease throughout the country—there have been seventeen cases brought into the city from the surrounding States. From these imported cases fifteen more developed among residents, making a total of thirty-two cases of smallpox in Chicago between Jan. 1, 1899, and March 31, 1900. Among this number there was but one death.

"But," says Mr. Riis, "New York has no smallpox."

According to the official weekly reports of the Health department of the City of New York there were eighty-two cases and eighteen deaths from smallpox in that city during the first six months of 1899—the reports for the remainder of the year are not accessible at this writing. Between Jan. 1 and March 17, 1900—the latest weekly report received—there were eighteen new cases and one death.

There has been no smallpox death in Chicago since last fall, and only one in fifteen months.

Mr. Riis' wholesale indictment of the Health department needs no reply from me. He has furnished the reply himself when he says, in the latter third of his article: "I do not know anything about your Health department."

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

LIKENS ALDERMAN TO DOG

MAYOR HARRISON REVILES "FOXY ED" CULLERTON IN A SPEECH.

Compares Ninth Ward Council Member to a "Pair of Old Shoes Ready for the Garbage Barrel"—Delivers an Address in Behalf of Candidate Charles J. Byrne and Says He Regards His Opponent as a Piece of Political Carrion.

Mayor Harrison compared Alderman Cullerton to an "old dog" and to a "pair of old shoes ready for the garbage barrel and then the city dump" in a speech delivered yesterday afternoon at Bohemian Hall, 592 West Eighteenth street, in the interest of Charles J. Eyrne, the Democratic candidate for Alderman.

"I will confess that when he came to the Council two years ago I was somewhat afraid of 'Smooth Ed,' 'Foxey Ed,'" said the Mayor, "but I did not know 'Old Ed.' He may have been dangerbus at one time, but he has outlived it. He reminds me of an old dog, who has a disposition so mean that every time you pass him you feel like kicking him. He goes around snarling and threatening to bite—but he doesn't bite, for he has no teeth.

"He is like a pair of old shoes run down at the heels, worn, and torn. You haven't any use for them and throw them out in the alley. Ed Cullerton is just like such a pair of shoes—good for nothing. If I were a citizen of this ward I'd vote to send Ed Cullerton to the garbage barrel and then to the city dump as a piece of political carrion."

Justice Sabath spoke in Bohemian.

In the evening Mayor Harrison delivered one speech three times in the Fifteenth Ward, at St. Hedwig Hall, Webster avenue, near Leavitt street; All Saints' Hall, Lubeck street, near Robey; and St. Mary's Hall, Bloomingdale road and Wood street, addressing meetings in behalf of H. Oluf Hansen, the Democratic candidate for Alderman.

"I do not intend to abuse Alderman Raymer, but I think he could have served the interests of his constituents better by voting against the 10 per cent raise of police salaries," said the Mayor. "I think I will find an opportunity to veto that measure. Alderman Raymer should have given you better streets and better lights, and you should send to the Council a man who will get those things for you."

URGES 16 TO 1 INSTRUCTIONS.

Democratic National Committee Press Bureau Sends Out Advice to Party Papers.

In the ready-print sheet issued by the Press bureau of the Democratic National committee, under date of yesterday, appears, conspicuous in type and position, an official pointer to the faithful, of which the meaning cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted. All delegates to the Kansas City convention, it is insisted, must be "instructed for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and the selection of candidates loyal to it in 1896 and loyal now."

Chicago Democrats regard this as equivalent to saying that binding, rigid instructions in favor of Bryan and 16 to 1 must be given under threat of having delegates not so instructed thrown out by the Committee on Credentials.

Text of the Pronunciamento.

Following is the article intended for republication in Democratic papers, as prepared by Willis J. Abbot under direction of the committee:

INSTRUCT ALL DELEGATES.

In many States of the union men who treacherously deserted Mr. Bryan in 1896, and contributed to the election of McKinley and all the evils of monopoly and militarism which followed in its wake, are now returning to the Democratic ranks. They come with smooth words on their lips and fair promises of present loyalty, and the great Democratic organization of the nation, scorning all that would savor of vindictiveness, opens its doors to them and receives them back into full communion.

But it would be folly, it would be a criminal blunder, to grant to those returning renegades the fullest privileges of membership in the Democratic party without exacting from them some proof of their present willingness to abide by the established creed of the party. We would fall short of our duty as a Democratic newspaper did we fail to point out that while the public utterances of many of these men are seemingly expressive of full acquiescence in the party program, it is only too surely known that they seek readmittance to the party only in the hope of controlling it and turning it away from the service of the people back to the state of serfdom to plutocracy whence it was rescued in 1896.

Proof of such a conspiracy exists. It is being perfected with all the skill which the conscienceless politician who had dominated the party prior to 1896 possess, and it is being financed with the wealth which the Whiteys, the Lamonts, the Benedicts, and the Dickinsons were ever able to draw from the men and the corporations that desire to control the national administration for their own profit. The desire of the people concerning the action to be taken at Kansas City is perfectly well known, but it can be defeated by treachery if the people are indifferent, supine, or lulled into false security.

There is but one method of defeating these conspirators. It is the method employed in 1896 to wrest control of the party from the plutocratic forces which at that time controlled. IT IS THE BINDING OF ALL DELEGATES BY RIGID INSTRUCTIONS.

From the district convention to the State convention, from the latter to the national convention, the chain of instructions should be complete. No national delegate, nor any man who is chosen to take part in the selection of national delegates, should be left subject to the influences which plutocracy will undoubtedly strive to exert. ALL SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED FOR THE REAFFIRMATION OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES LOYAL TO IT IN 1896, AND LOYAL NOW. Opposition to this method is in itself indication of doubtful party loyalty. Let the motto be:

INSTRUCT,
INSTRUCT,
INSTRUCT.

Regarded as a Sign of Fear.

Among Democrats not entirely friendly to Mr. Bryan this pronunciamento emanating from the Press bureau of the National committee is regarded as giving evidence that the committee fears that without such instructions to delegates the gold element might secure representation sufficient, under the two-thirds rule, to prevent reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and probably even Mr. Bryan's renomination.

UNION ACTS IN POLITICS.

Longshoremen Indorse "Major" Sampson and Federation of Labor Refuses to Favor Alderman Beilfuss.

"Major" Sampson's candidacy for Alderman of the Twenty-third Ward was indorsed yesterday by the local lodge of the International Longshoreman's association. The longshoremen, at the same meeting, held at 120 East Chicago avenue, also adopted the wage scale of last year and decided to demand 50 cents an hour for working with the "clam shell" unloading machines.

Friends of Alderman Beilfuss sought to secure for him the indorsement of the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting, and their failure to secure approval of his candidacy for reelection in the Fourteenth Ward led to open charges that the organization is controlled by Democratic politicians. In support of the charge the fact was cited several times that the federation at its last meeting had indorsed T. P. Ingleby, the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward.

"The members of this federation cannot afford to lay themselves open to the charge of being political 'skates,'" said George Thompson of the Cigarmakers' union, "who are willing to sell themselves out to any candidate that comes along. We ought to reconsider and kill the indorsement we have given Ingleby."

When a vote was taken the yeas and nays were so evenly divided that a rising vote was demanded. To the surprise of the friends of Alderman Beilfuss, the clerk announced that the motion to approve the report of the committee was carried by a vote of 46 to 45. There was such an apparent difference in the number of those who voted for and against the report that notice was given of the intention to fight the decision in the executive meeting. President Dailey thwarted this move by adjourning the meeting under the gavel.

"I have never seen a more convincing proof of the charge that the federation is wielded in the interest of the Democratic party," said a delegate after adjournment.

A communication was presented from Typographical Union No. 16, notifying the federation of its reconsideration of the action taken upon the boycott of the Record and News, and withdrawing a former communication relating to that action. There was a strong effort made to compel the printers to ask for a reinstatement in the federation, George W. Geary leading in this direction. A motion to reinstate the union was finally carried, however, without any opposition on the vote.

CONDITIONS IN THE TOWNS.

Republicans Expect to Elect Nearly All Their Tickets Tomorrow—Democrats Divided.

Conditions in the North, South, and West Towns are such that the Republicans claim they will elect their town tickets. This claim, however, is disputed by the Democrats, so far as the North and West Towns are concerned. They admit that the outlook for them in the South Town is not encouraging. There the Barnett-McNally crowd, which was defeated in convention, is said to be doing all it can against the ticket. As there is no opposition to Alderman Coughlin's reelection in the First Ward, the Republicans say that the Democratic majority on the town ticket will be kept down. The "salary grab" issue is used to good advantage by the Republican candidates.

The Republican ticket is made up of young men. They are:

For Assessor—Shirley T. High.
For Collector—Henry H. Fuller.
For Supervisor—William Lawler.
For Clerk—C. F. Adams.

The Democratic nominees are:

For Assessor—John Schlumbrecht.
For Collector—Charles Callanan.
For Supervisor—Edward Maher.
For Clerk—John B. Ryan.

West Town Democrats Divided.

Because of factional differences between the administration and anti-administration Democrats of the West Division the Republicans think they have better than a fighting chance of electing their town ticket.

The Republican ticket is as follows:

For Assessor—Fred W. Deckman.
For Collector—Joseph J. Uttley.
For Supervisor—F. M. Kummerow.
For Clerk—Michael F. Shannon.

The Democratic candidates are:

For Assessor—Joseph J. Klein.
For Collector—V. E. Cerveny.
For Supervisor—John J. McLaughlin.
For Clerk—Edward B. Warwick.

Lincoln Park North Town Issue.

In the North Town the Republicans are confident that they are going to elect their ticket. They base their predictions on the popularity of the candidates and the feeling that has taken hold of the people that Lincoln Park has not been treated fairly by the Democratic Supervisor. The Democrats are just as confident, and they contend that the charges against Supervisor Perkins are helping the ticket. The Republicans made no nomination for Assessor, holding it unnecessary under the new revenue law. Their ticket is as follows:

For Collector—Paul W. Linebarger.
For Supervisor—Stephen A. Bertrand.
For Clerk—Herman Weil.

The Democratic nominees are:

For Assessor—James J. Gray.
For Collector—Julius Salomon.
For Supervisor—Vincent H. Perkins.
For Clerk—Fred Rinderer.

Lake View Republicans Confident.

In the Town of Lake View the Republicans are figuring on the majority by which they will elect their ticket. It is the same ticket that was elected one year ago, when the fight was a harder one. The Democrats, however, think their ticket has a chance to pull through. The Republican nominees are:

For Assessor—B. L. Hambleton.
For Collector—A. E. Barker.
For Supervisor—Henry Best.
For Clerk—J. H. Fichter.

The Democratic candidates are:

For Assessor—William F. Quinlan.
For Collector—Charles D. Gastfield.
For Supervisor—Frank M. Becker.
For Clerk—John J. McCole.

Hyde Park Conceded Republican.

It is conceded by the Democrats that the Republican ticket in the Town of Hyde Park will be elected. The candidates are:

For Assessor—S. M. Dille.
For Collector—James Baird.
For Supervisor—W. S. Adams.
For Clerk—A. Emil Anderson.

The Democratic candidates are:

For Assessor—John C. Bohlor.
For Collector—D. F. McCarthy.
For Supervisor—E. J. Shanley.
For Clerk—James Walsh.

Hard Contest in Lake.

There is a hard fight in the Town of Lake and both sides are claiming everything in sight. The candidates on the Republican ticket are:

For Assessor—Frank B. Bussin.
For Collector—Martin J. Murphy.
For Supervisor—Charles Holander.
For Clerk—Henry C. Mata.

The Democratic nominees are:

For Collector—John Floersch.
For Supervisor—A. G. Gorman.
For Clerk—John Smolka.

Republicans Expect Jefferson.

It is claimed the Republicans will win in Jefferson. Their ticket is as follows:

For Assessor—Henry Susteberg.
For Collector—William F. Haussen.
For Supervisor—Peter J. Youngquist.
For Clerk—John F. Kamen.

The Democratic ticket is:

For Assessor—G. F. K. Ehlers.
For Collector—John Hamsworth.
For Supervisor—A. M. Glasgow.
For Clerk—A. E. Eckerly.

It is claimed that the Republicans will win in the country towns.

BURKE IN THE SECOND WARD.

Reported as Urging Saloonkeepers to Support Gunther Because He Helps Them Over License Troubles.

Robert E. Burke went into the Second Ward yesterday afternoon and urged the Democrats to work for the reelection of Alderman Gunther. According to Alderman Pike the meeting at Freiberg's Hall was composed of saloonkeepers. It was held behind closed doors. Mr. Pike received a report of Mr. Burke's talk, and it states that he said the saloonkeepers would, in the event of Mr. Gunther's defeat, lose the services of an Alderman who has done much to get their difficulties over licenses and other troublesome matters adjusted. He told them that Mayor Harrison wanted the Alderman reelected.

It was announced that Mayor Harrison and Dr. H. S. Taylor would speak at the same hall tonight.

FITCH ON THE FRANCHISE VOTE.

Says Report Regarding Him Is False as Council Records Show—Question Was Not Acted Upon.

Alderman Henry S. Fitch of the Third Ward says the report that he ever voted for a fifty-year franchise is without foundation. In discussing the matter he said:

"The test of this can be found in the fact that no fifty-year franchise ever came before the Council. When that proposed legislation was up it was referred to the City Hall committee, where it since has remained, practically dead.

"Because I sell oil to the railways is no reason why my honesty in the future should be doubted, when my past record shows for itself. In making this fight as an independent I am doing so simply as a protest against machine trickery and on behalf of the decent element in the ward."

ELECTIONS IN OHIO TODAY.

Local Issues and Factional Fights Indicate That Party Lines Will Not Be Closely Drawn.

Cincinnati, O., April 1.—The annual municipal and township elections will be held in Ohio tomorrow. The contests involve the control of party organizations as well as local offices.

Local issues, factional fights, and oppositions to alleged bosses indicate that party lines will not be drawn closely. The women are taking an active part in the contests for members of Boards of Education, for which offices they are electors and in many cases candidates.

William J. Flynn Is Dead.

William J. Flynn, who was found lying on the street car tracks in Twenty-sixth street, near Trumbull avenue, late on Saturday night, died at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was a teamster, 38 years old, and lived at 1297 Trumbull avenue. The Lawndale police are investigating the case.

Passes to Pennsylvania Control.

New York, April 1.—The Pennsylvania company has secured practical control of the Norfolk and Western railroad by purchasing 200,000 shares of stock in the latter company.

Dr. RYAN WRITES ADVISEDLY ABOUT A CERTAIN TONIC.

WHITE CROSS MEDICAL ASS'N,
Chicago Opera House Blk.
CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1900.

Val. Blatz Brewing Co., Milwaukee:

GENTLEMEN:—In regard to your inquiry as to results obtained from the use of your MALT-VIVINE, in the several hundred cases where I have used it as an adjuvant in the treatment of Typhoid fever, Pulmonary-tuberculosis, Anemia, General debility, etc., will say that it has invariably proves to be of the greatest benefit, and as a tonic, tissue builder and general reconstructive, I can and do most heartily recommend it to my brother physicians and the public at large. Respectfully,

T. HENRY RYAN, M. D.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE
(Non-Intoxicant)
MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ALL DRUGGISTS

READ THIS BOOK.

It is for men who are not so strong as they ought to be. It tells how manly strength is and how easily it can be restored by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

(the one that does not burn). It has 80 pages and beautifully illustrated. Every man who wants to be strong should read it. I will send it free, sealed, if you will enclose this with request.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
214 State-st., cor. Quincy, - - Chicago.

OUR NEW STORE.

In a few days we will occupy our New Store, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. (east side of street, second door north of Madison). The premises are commodious, abundantly lighted and conveniently arranged; an ideal place for the retailing of high-class

Porcelains, Cut Glass and Ornamental Pottery.

The new goods being opened for this occasion bear more strongly than ever the imprint of originality and creative genius; prices will be uniformly low and standard the highest.

BEFORE THE REMOVAL

We have set aside for disposal at whatever it will bring a large assortment of Table Wares, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, etc., marked at clearance prices having no relation to cost or value. The tables of articles at **25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00, $10.00 and $20.00** contain pieces worth in many cases **two, three and four times** the prices asked.

But a few days remain of this opportunity, the greatest in years.

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After April 7th 118 AND 120 WABASH AV.

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Save money by joining one of our tourist parties which leave Chicago every Wednesday. Comfortable, inexpensive and the most superb scenery in America en route, through Colorado and Salt Lake City. A special agent goes through with each party to look after the comfort of passengers and explain points of interest. Particulars at

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3.00 AM FAST MAIL. For River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Quebec only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Duplicate Omaha and Kansas Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. For River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. For River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. For River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6.00 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Marley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
8.30 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

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THE TRIBUNE
...Gives ALL the News...

ST. GEORGE MIVART DEAD

DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH SCIENTIST DIES SUDDENLY IN LONDON.

Was Recently Prominent in a Religious Controversy with Cardinal Vaughan and Was Inhibited on That Account as a Catholic — Was Educated at King's and St. Mary's, Being Prevented from Entering Oxford by Joining the Roman Church.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 2, 3 a. m.—Dr. St. George Mivart died suddenly last night. He was a well known scientist and his recent controversy with Cardinal Vaughan led to his inhibition as a Catholic. He was to have been a guest of the Authors' club tonight.

Dr. Mivart's controversy with Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, grew out of certain articles he had contributed to the Nineteenth Century and the Fortnightly Review. He had demanded from the Cardinal, as proprietor of the Tablet, the principal Roman Catholic organ in London, an apology for a personal attack made upon him in that paper. The Cardinal replied that the matter was entirely one for adjustment between the editor of the Tablet and Dr. Mivart, as he was responsible for neither the language nor the arguments of the Tablet. This was the subordinate feature of the controversy. Its principal feature involved Dr. Mivart's views as to the inspiration of the scriptures.

Says Church Is Petrified.

A sensational article by Professor Mivart appears in the April North American Review, in which he says that the reception by Cardinal Vaughan of his magazine articles showed the Roman church "to be essentially a petrified and not a progressive church."

Continuing, Professor Mivart says he was called upon to declare his belief in certain books of the Bible.

"It was, of course, absolutely impossible for me or for any other scientific man to sign such a formula," he says, "unless it was clearly and publicly known that I should be free to reject, as errors, statements historically untrue, such as the account of the serpent and the tree, the bringing of animals to Adam to be named, the history of the tower of Babel, that of the deluge, and so on."

Professor Mivart believed there were errors in the Bible, and he wrote to his Cardinal asking if by signing the formula referring to the books he would be bound to accept everything biblical as fact.

Did Not Answer.

"It is noteworthy," said Professor Mivart, "that I could get no authoritative answer from the Cardinal. The fact was, he dared not answer. He could not allow that God had inspired men to write falsehoods, or that the church had (as, of course, it has) misled mankind as to the word of God for a long succession of centuries."

Professor Mivart continues:

"After mature reflection and many mental struggles I have come to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic Church must tolerate a transforming process of evolution with respect to many of its dogmas, or sink, by degrees, into an effete, insignificant body, composed of ignorant persons, a mass of women and children, and a number of mentally effeminate men."

Concluding, Professor Mivart says:

"The most imperative task for Roman theologians today is so to modify the meaning of the dogma of the church's infallibility as to render possible the admission by them that the councils of Florence, Trent, and the Vatican have erred, and that the Pope's encyclical (the Providentissimus deus), is to be put on one side as of absolutely no account whatever."

Sketch of His Life.

Professor St. George Mivart, Ph. D., Rome, M. D., F. R. S., was born in Brook street, Grosvenor Square, London, Nov. 30, 1827, and educated at Clapham, Harrow, and King's and St. Mary's Colleges. He was prevented from attending Oxford by joining the Roman Catholic Church in 1844. In 1851 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was lecturer in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1862, elected a fellow of the Royal society in 1867; Vice President of the Zoölogical society in 1869; secretary of the Linnean society in 1874, and professor of biology at University College in 1874.

He was created Ph. D. in Rome in 1876 and M. D., Louvain, in 1880. He was the author of many papers on scientific subjects.

The following are the titles of some of his important works: "On the Zoölogy, Anatomy, and Classification of Apes and Lemurs, Especially on the Osteology of the Limbs, Compared with the Limbs of Man," "The Mythology of the Echidna, Agouti, Hyrax, Iguana, and Certain Failed Batrachians," "The Osteology of Birds," "Man and Apes," and "The Origin of Human Reason."

He is known through "The Genesis of Species," to a certain extent, as the opponent of Mr. Darwin. He represents the formation of new species as mainly due to one mode of action, and that "natural selection" is not the true cause.

At the invitation of the Belgian Episcopate Dr. St. George Mivart accepted the post of professor of philosophy of natural history in the University of Louvain.

CHINA SHOWS IRRITATION.

Object to Plotting by Rebels in English Territory—Germans Disturb Chinese Dead.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 2, 3 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent says: "I learn that the Chinese government is much irritated that the British settlements adjacent to China are forming the bases for political agitation.

"The rebellion in the country round Tien-Tsin is now quiet, but a few anti-foreign placards are, however, posted in the city and suburbs. Trade is nevertheless undisturbed.

Disturb Chinese Graves.

"The Germans have again met with trouble by acquiring land for a railway in Shantung, whereby Chinese graves and temples have been disturbed and some local riots have been thus caused.

Empress Dowager Alarmed.

"Li Hung Chang has wired from Canton to the Chinese authorities here that 8,000 uniforms have been ordered in Hongkong by Kang-Yu-Wei. The Empress Dowager is much alarmed and Li Hung Chang has sent his Deputy to the Governor of Hongkong protesting against the propaganda of Kang-Yu-Wei being permitted."

Russian Grant at Masampo.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

YOKOHAMA, April 2.—It is reported that the government of Corea has granted the Russian demand for ground within the settlement of Masampo.

Makes Amends for Brooks Murder.

PEKING, April 1.—The Chinese government has made amends arising out of the murder on Dec. 3 last of the Rev. Mr. Brooks of the Church Missionary society on the following terms: Two of the murderers will be beheaded, one imprisoned for life, one for ten years, another for two years, a memorial chapel will be erected upon the site of the murder, and a tablet will be placed in Canterbury Cathedral, England, at the expense of the Chinese government.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks at the time of his murder was stationed at Ping Yin, in the Province of Shan Tung. He was captured in that vicinity and killed by members of the society known as "Boxers," who had been active in destroying villages and slaughtering native Christians. The Governor of the province had dispatched a force of cavalry to the scene of disturbance, but the soldiers arrived too late to save the life of Dr. Brooks.

FRENCH CLAIM IN SYRIA.

REPORT IN VIENNA THAT PORTE IS TO GRANT CONCESSION.

Sensation Caused by Revelations Regarding Ill Treatment of Children in St. Joseph's Hospital—Author of Charges, Sued for Libel by Doctors, Proves All His Charges Save One—General Investigation Will Follow —Japan's Grip on Corea.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, April 1.—France also has designs on Asia Minor, as it is known that the French government has been busied for some time with negotiations looking toward obtaining concessions from Turkey for railways in Syria. According to information from Constantinople, the Porte has decided to comply with France's wishes and will issue an irade granting the desired privileges in a few days.

Ugly Hospital Revelations.

Vienna is greatly excited over the revelation of the conditions existent in one of the leading children's hospitals of the city, which came to light in a trial which ended yesterday. A Viennese by the name of Stellbogan published several months ago a pamphlet in which he described the death of one of his sons, who was suffering with diphtheria and was ordered to St. Joseph's Children's Hospital.

The charges he made against the doctor and the management were so serious that the doctors brought suit for libel.

Proves All but One Charge.

The trial lasted for three days and ended yesterday with the discharge of the plaintiff, Stellbogan, on all save one unimportant charge. The testimony of a large number of witnesses proved that the doctors were not only rough to the patients and rude to the parents, but that the children were neglected by the nurses. Newly received patients, it was shown, were sometimes placed in beds where children with contagious diseases had just lain. The beds were said to be swarming with vermin and all the rules of hygiene were disregarded.

Investigation Will Follow.

The public is greatly aroused over the affair, and it is expected a thorough investigation of St. Joseph's Hospital, which is a private institution, but is under state patronage, as well as of the other hospitals, will follow.

Japan's Hold on Corea.

How earnestly Japan is devoting its attention to increasing its hold on Corea is shown by a statement in the Novoe Vremya that the Japanese company for the construction of the Seoul-Fusan railway was formed for the purpose of developing the industrial resources of Corea. In other words, it is a Japanese scheme for the colonization of Corea. The place for settling the first colony is said to be already selected. The Russian journal naturally views such an undertaking with disapproval and expresses the hope that the Corean government will object, as "the transformation of Corea into a Japanese province is most undesirable."

Tells of Heavy Seal Catch.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 1.—The sealing steamer Newfoundland arrived this afternoon with 21,000 seals. It reports that the remainder of the fleet are adding daily to the catches already reported. The steamer Iceland is so heavily loaded that several thousand seals are carried on deck.

NEW WORRY FOR IRISH.

HOUSE OF LORDS IN DUBLIN TO BE TRANSFORMED.

Famous Old Chamber Will Be Converted Into Banquet Hall for Use During Queen's Visit—Many Englishmen Advocate Closer Relations with Canada — Should Encourage Railroads There — Welsh Miners Prosper Through Coal Famine.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 2, 3 a. m.—In connection with the Queen's visit to Dublin the Nationalists have discovered a new cause for vexation in the managers of the Bank of Ireland having decided to transform the old House of Lords in the Parliament House into a banqueting hall for the purpose of giving entertainments during the royal visit. This is the hall wherein the famous act of union was passed a century ago, and has remained in the same condition ever since and is a familiar object to sight-seers visiting Dublin.

Advocate Aiding Canada.

One result of Canada's participation in the war is shown in many letters and articles in the London papers suggesting that Great Britain lend something more than friendly assistance to the Dominion after the war. A writer in the Daily Mail says "an imperial federation is in sight as a practical fact, and the colonies are all drawing nearer to the mother country, so it behooves all Englishmen to help the movement by every means in their power.

"Why should English manufacturers ship their goods from Canadian points by American lines to New York, and by American railways to Canada? Why should not the shipping rates be equal by the Canadian lines to Canadian ports, and thence by Canadian railways? The sale of their goods in Canada can only be made possible by the settlement of the country, and this can be effected by building up the enterprise of these same Canadian railways, which are practically boycotted when the English shippers use the American steamship lines and railways."

Welsh Miners Prosperous.

The coal famine of the last few months has been a godsend to the Welsh miners, as since the sliding scale was adopted in 1892 the men's wages have never been so high as now.

A recent audit showed an advance of 13¾ per cent in the last year, equal to nearly 50 per cent over 1879, and a corresponding advance of other wages goes into effect at once.

As Wales furnishes the only anthracite coal in Great Britain, it is expected talk of American competition will probably be revived this summer.

GERMANY WATCHES BULGARIA.

Ambition of Prince Ferdinand Said to Have More Importance than Was at First Supposed.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ERNEST FITGER.]

BREMEN, April 1.—The Weser Zeitung says Berlin political circles are following Bulgarian affairs attentively, and more importance is attached to Prince Ferdinand's ambition to become King, which Russia apparently approves, than was previously supposed.

ROYAL AID FOR CHARITY.

ARTISTIC CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CROWNED HEADS TO BE SOLD.

Emperor William, Pope Leo, and Others Are on the List—Paris Temps Says Kruger Is Only Delaying in Order to Receive American Mediation, Which He Has Reason to Expect—Church and State at Peace for a While.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, April 1.—A curious album entitled "Charitas" has been placed on sale for charity by the Princess Louis Ferdinand de Bavaria. The album contains facsimile reproductions of poetry, drawings, prose compositions, paintings, and musical works of all the reigning Princes and Princesses. Emperor William contributes a song and a marine water color, the Empress a religious poem, the Pope an ode in Latin, the Empress of Russia a musical composition, the King of Sweden a comedy, and the Khedive a philosophical essay on the reconciliation of modern civilization with Mohammedanism.

Expects American Intervention.

The Temps declares editorially that it looks as if Kruger was awaiting American intervention, which the Temps considers most probable.

No Special Rule for Exposition.

The Prefect of Police has denied the story that foreigners visiting the exposition, even if they remain through six months, need not make the usual declaration of residence.

New Prior at Arcueil.

Father Feuillette replaces Père Didon as Prior of Arcueil. The new Prior made a notable impression in a discourse several years ago, taking as his subject Joan of Arc.

Truce Between Church and State.

Peace exists for the moment between the church and the state, the Pope having forbidden the assumptionists to continue publishing the Croix, which is now in the hands of the laity, and Père Bailly has started on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Fined for Labor Law Breaking.

The courts have fined Mme. Durand and the directors of the Fronde for fourteen offenses in breaking the law by employing women to set type at night, which is forbidden in France.

Paris Hears Pianist Rosenthal.

The pianist Rosenthal made a successful appearance today with the Colonne Orchestra under the leadership of Siegfried Wagner.

Protest from Maud Gonne.

The Matin this morning publishes a letter from Maud Gonne, reproaching France for criticising the Irish for sending money from America to save their countrymen from famine.

Lur-Saluces to Return.

Count Lur-Saluces is expected today in Paris, where he will constitute himself a prisoner in the treason trial. He was sentenced for banishment in default of appearing at the treason trials.

Disaster to French Torpedo Boat.

CHERBOURG, France, April 1.—The boiler of a French torpedo boat exploded yesterday during forced draught trials, and five of the crew were terribly burned. One died and another, unable to bear the agony, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

TO INSIST ON MEAT BILL.

AGRARIAN LEAGUE DECIDES TO REFUSE ANY COMPROMISE.

Government Bill Also to Be Opposed to the End—Open Door Agreement Regarded as of Vast Importance—Letter from the Cameroons Tells of Great Distress Among the Planters —Third Volume by Bismarck Again Declared to Be in Existence.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, April 1.—The Agrarian league's Central committee is practically unanimous in its resolve to stand by the meat bill and defeat both the government bill and the proposed compromise.

Approves of Open Door.

The Magdeburg Zeitung regards the open door agreement of great importance, but declares that it removes from the colonies the apple of discord and increases the probability of the peaceful development of China.

Dispute Over Bismarck Book Revived.

The Neuesten Nachrichten recently declared no third volume of Bismarck's recollections existed, but Professor Oncken of Giessen, lecturing on Bismarck last Friday, positively asserted that the third volume, treating of his dismissal, was ready for publication, but would not apepar during this generation.

Distress in the Cameroons.

The Cologne Gazette letter from the Cameroon says: "Many of the native villages are deserted and the women and children have been hidden in the forests. The men are wandering around armed and are plundering the whole country. The plantations are being deserted because there is no possibility of securing the necessary laborers for the planters, who are again wholly dependent upon the Liberian Wei Tribe. Thousands of acres which were cleared by hard labor will be a wilderness again if left untilled one or two years.

"Meanwhile we are all anticipating taking refuge on the neighboring islands, and unless needed military reinforcements arrive speedily the fate of the plantations is sealed for many years."

The Gazette says the planters all complain bitterly of the oppressive regulations, heavy taxation, and increased customs duties.

TRANSPORT LEAVES MANILA.

Sherman Sails with Several Officers, 175 Prisoners, and 25 Insane Patients.

MANILA, April 1.—The United States transport Sherman sailed today with a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, Captains Richard T. Yeatman, Armand I. Lasseigne, and William S. Biddle, Lieutenants Robert Field and Oliver, 175 military prisoners, and twenty-five insane.

San Francisco, Cal., April 1.—The transport Sheridan arrived from Manila today with 110 army prisoners, 86 sick, 11 insane, and 32 discharged soldiers and 11 navy prisoners and 14 sick sailors. The transport Grant sailed for Manila with a number of assistant surgeons and 5,000 tons of army supplies.

Trolley Car Invades Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 1.—The first electric tram car ever operated in this city went over the lines today successfully.

MORE DISORDER IN ITALY

RADICALS TALK OF RESORTING TO FORCE IN CHAMBER.

Talk of Re-electing President Colombo Met by Statement That He Will Be Violently Expelled by Obstructionists—Street Riots at Cagliari Followed by Arrests—Papal Authorities Discuss Condemnation of "Quo Vadis."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, April 1.—It is officially announced that President Colombo of the Chamber of Deputies and his entire official staff have resigned. The majority may reëlect Colombo tomorrow, although the Radicals threaten his forcible expulsion, wishing to prevent the approval of the official report on Thursday's meeting, when the motion of General Pelloux stopping the debate was railroaded through.

Prohibit Theater Gatherings.

The Cagliari police, fearing disorders there, have prohibited theater performances, and the spectators, as a protest, paraded the streets, cheering the constituency and singing the workingmen's hymn. The carabineers arrested two, but the enraged demonstrants fought the police, compelling the release of the prisoners.

Deputies Speak at Turin.

At Turin Deputies Morgari and Costa addressed a mass-meeting of workmen, which was also attended by women, who led the cheering for the constituenoy. There were numerous arrests made.

May Condemn "Quo Vadis."

The sacred congregation having supervision over the "index expurgatorius" is discussing the advisability of condemning the book "Quo Vadis."

SHIP HELPLESS ON PACIFIC.

Steamer Cleveland, with a Civil War Record, Adrift with a Broken Shaft.

HONOLULU, March 21, via San Francisco, April 1.—The steamer Cleveland, bound for San Francisco, with a $100,000 cargo of sugar, from Kahului, is adrift with a broken shaft and practically helpless. When last heard from the vessel was several hundred miles from Maui.

Three of the crew left the steamer in a small boat to go to Maui for assistance. They were spoken by the steamer Eric March 20, forty miles from Maui.

During the civil war the Cleveland was a blockade runner, and was captured on one of its trips to Charleston. The vessel has seen service of all kinds, all over the world. Lately it was used as a transport for the Philippines.

PLAGUE DIES OUT IN HAWAII.

Board of Health Considers That the Bubonic Malady Has Run Its Course.

HONOLULU, March 24, via San Francisco, Cal., April 1.—The Board of Health has practically decided that the plague has run its course. No cases have developed for more than a week. The members of the board now feel that quarantine restrictions regarding the shipment of merchandise from Honolulu, except merchandise from Asiatic ports, should be rescinded.

BURGLARS IN THE DRIVE.

PORCH-CLIMBERS GET RICH BOOTY IN M. B. STARRING'S HOUSE.

Articles Taken, Which Are Valued at $1,000, Include Many Esteemed More for Their Associations than for Intrinsic Worth — A Historic Watchchain Is Part of the Plunder —Residence Is One Formerly Fortified Against Robbers by Prof. Swing.

Taking advantage of the dinner hour, when members of the family of Mason B. Starring, 66 Lake Shore drive, were absent from the front part of the house, porch-climbers entered the dwelling after scaling the porch by one of its stone pillars and stole various articles of jewelry and a sealskin cape, their plunder amounting in value to more than $1,000. The noise made by the thieves was heard by the members of the family, but was thought to be caused by servants in the basement. It was some time later when the burglary was discovered, and thus far, after two days' search, the police of the East Chicago Avenue Station have been unable to secure any clew to the thieves.

Among the articles stolen were several prized by their owners on account of associations far more than for their intrinsic value. Among these were two pansy stick pins with diamond centers that had been given to Mrs. Starring by Mrs. Marshall Field.

Steal a Historic Chain.

Mr. Starring also lost a heavy gold watch chain that was presented to his father Henry Starring, in 1870, on the occasion of the first through run made over the then newly completed Union Pacific road. At that time Henry Starring was President of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, and the massive watch chain was the gift of the members of that body.

Other articles taken by the thieves included a diamond and ruby set brooch of butterfly design, a sealskin cape and a woman's gold watch belonging to Mrs. Starring, mother of Mason B. Starring, three sets of gold sleeve links, two diamond studs, and a large number of scarf pins belonging to Mr. Starring.

The house now the residence of Mr. Starring was at one time the residence of Professor David Swing. Professor Swing was accustomed to take unusual precautions to avoid loss through burglary, and on moving into the Lake Shore drive residence had bars placed inside the front windows on the second floor over the porch, the windows through which the thieves entered who robbed the family of Mr. Starring.

Investigation of the premises after the discovery of the burglary disclosed the fact that the thieves, before climbing the porch, tried to gain entrance in the house by prying open the drawing-room window with a "jimmy." The marks of the implement were plainly visible on the outer window ledge. The fastenings of the window proving too strong to permit breaking in in this fashion, the thieves then climbed one of the porch pillars and ransacked the upper rooms of the house undisturbed while the members of the family dined below.

Professor Swing's Barricades.

The precautions taken by Professor Swing to guard his valuable library and other personal possessions from depredation by thieves while he lived in the Lake shore drive residence were much less elaborate than those he took when living in his Superior street house before removing to the Lake Shore drive.

In the Superior street house he kept his books and manuscripts and other personal belongings which he prized highly on the second floor. He determined that even if thieves gained access to the ground floor he would place obstacles in their way which would make it difficult for them to reach his store of literary treasures. Accordingly he had constructed at the head of the stairway a metallic grating extending to the ceiling of the upper hall. This was provided with a metallic gate which was shut and locked at night before the professor retired.

TALKS OF CITY OWNERSHIP.

R. Fulton Cutting, New York, Argues in Favor of Municipalities Possessing Utilities.

New York, April 1.—[Special.]—In discussing "Public Ownership and the Social Conscience," R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the Citizens' Union and President of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, says:

"This last year of the nineteenth century we have a new light upon the possibilities of the commonwealth. The theory of municipal ownership of public utilities now spreading so rapidly is one of the most far-reaching steps that has been taken by individuals who have associated to govern. It is now being studied almost entirely as an economic principle, and its advisability is advocated and contested by statisticians. The main question that is asked about it is, Does it pay? There is, however, a philosophic or moral principle embodied in municipal ownership which, if permitted to assert itself and reach its logical expression, will soon dismiss the question of dollars and cents.

"Now the municipalization of transportation and lighting in any large city must inevitably bring its population into direct touch with the administration. A consciousness of personal relation is awakened.

"It may, of course, be urged that municipal ownership would enormously increase the number of city employés and so strengthen a vicious administration; that it would play directly into the hands of the spoilsman, placing at his disposal a wealth of offices. Yet he does not embrace the opportunity with enthusiasm. He has not plunged into the tide and made himself the champion of a policy universally popular with wage-earners. He is too clever. He no doubts finds the employés of great corporations enjoying public franchises already as loyal as he could wish, and it is much simpler to collect campaign assessments from private officials than from city employés.

"Indeed, one could hardly doubt that the ownership by the city of its transportation facilities would palpably purify the political atmosphere. It would cripple rather than strengthen the partisan, and he scents danger in the proposition. But the principle of municipal ownership, once conceded, leads to developments more far reaching and morally instructive, and which indicate a straight road to the ultimate enlightenment of the corporation conscience. To be permanent this last, of course, must be preceded by the enlightenment of the individual conscience, but, at the same time, one administration may effectually promote the process. This may be done by steadily broadening the scope of municipal ownership until it shall embrace the functions of philanthropic service now performed by an infinite variety of voluntary organizations."

"The people, assuming extensive and increasing philanthropic duties and responsibilities, functions of beneficence in which the financial is subordinated for the moral quality, will begin to appreciate the privilege of public service. The selfish interest in good government appealed to by municipal ownership of the so-called public utilities would be superseded by a moral interest. The individual conscience, first aroused by an administration of positive virtue and progressive effort, would penetrate and permanently occupy the executive chamber. This, it may be said, will actually plunge our charities into politics. Our cherished and admirable voluntary institutions would be sacrificed to a political theory. It would certainly put them into politics. That, indeed, is the specific meaning of the proposition. Its purpose is to precipitate the opaque fluid of civic life by the infusion of a pure resolvent."

Heavy Floods in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, April 1.—The recent heavy floods in Uruguay have caused great destruction of cattle and wheat.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

brigade on the right front found contact with the enemy and seized commanding ground on the left of the enemy's position with two battalions, Wavell's brigade supporting the advance across an open stretch, of 2,000 yards.

Tucker ordered up two batteries from the left to the center of his line of attack, so the whole center of the firing line lay extended in the open. Some of the companies were within 1,000 yards of the enemy nearly two hours awaiting the development of flank attacks by French's and Legallaiss' troops. To the general relief we finally heard French's guns opening on the enemy's rear and saw shrapnel bursting over the Boers, whose fire then slackened. French was unable to completely envelop the enemy, as the failure of Legallaiss' coup left them an opening for retreat. The cavalry report that 1,500 Boers, with five guns, escaped.

Japan to Test Russian Claim.

SEOUL (Thursday)—The unreasonable claim of M. Pavloff, based upon the alleged agreement with the Corean government that Russian subjects have a right to work and develop all mines, forests, and other property belonging to the imperial household department, covering all of Corea except the foreign concessions, is now being tested by Japan having applied for a concession to work gold mines belonging in the department.

Porte's Answer to Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Saturday)—Today the Porte gave a written declaration to the Russian Embassy of its acceptance of the Russian demands for railway concessions in Asia Minor, but it remains to be seen whether the embassy will deem it sufficient.

READY TO RECEIVE THE QUEEN.

Dublin Rapidly Filling Up with People to Welcome Victoria—Talk of a Counter Demonstration.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The British channel squadron has arrived off Kingstown for the Queen's visit, which is awaited with intense and ever growing enthusiasm. Dublin is rapidly filling. Already the hotels are crowded, and train load after train load is arriving from the provinces.

Grand stands have been erected in the streets, which are profusely decorated, and soon it will be difficult to find space for hanging another flag. A general holiday has been proclaimed for Wednesday throughout the County of Dublin.

As a last attempt at a counter attraction the extremists have placarded the city with an invitation to citizens to join a monster procession of nationalist societies, which, according to program, is to start from the Transvaal committee-rooms on the night of her Majesty's arrival. It is probable that the demonstration will be forbidden.

HOW THE TARIFF WOULD WORK.

Porto Rican Shows That 15 Per Cent of Dingley Rates Would Give Americans Great Advantage.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 1.—W. T. Townes, President of the Porto Rican Tobacco company, who yesterday declared that the proposed tariffs would keep Porto Rico out of the American market and as the result of it she would sell to Europe, China, and Japan, instead of the United States, declared today that 15 per cent of the Dingley rates would prohibit Porto Rican manufacture for sale in the United States.

The raw leaf, he said, would pay an average of 5¼ cents per pound, and finished goods 77½ cents per pound. This would be discriminating in favor of the United States manufacturers to the extent of $725 on each 1,000 pounds.

"Skilled labor," said Mr. Townes, "is higher here than in the United States, and the passage of the proposed bill would doom Porto Rican manufacture. It would be a crime against the labor and capital of Porto Rico. If Congress is sincere in its purpose only to raise revenue for the island, it cannot honestly take the Dingley bill as a basis. The differential rate between finished and raw products will protect the United States manufacturer, but slaughter the Porto Rican."

JAPAN'S INTEREST IN HAWAII.

Press at Yokohama Declares United States Has Ignored Pledges Given at Time of Annexation.

YOKOHAMA, March 14, via San Francisco, April 1.—Judging from the strictures of the native press there is fear of some friction between Japan and the United States on the Hawaiian question. There are now some 60,000 Japanese subjects on the islands. It is claimed that the United States is ignoring the pledges given to the Japanese government at the time of annexation.

ITALY APPROVES RECIPROCITY.

Arrangement Under Third Section of Dingley Act Ratified by Special Commission.

ROME, April 1.—The treaties commission of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the reciprocity arrangement under the third section of the Dingley act signed last February in Washington by Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and John A. Kasson, special Plenipotentiary for the United States.

ARE LEFT TO DIE BY ROBBERS.

Four Men Employed in Belleville, Ill., Brewery Locked in Refrigerator Car While Money Is Taken.

Belleville, Ill., April 1.—[Special.]—The locking of four men in a refrigerator car till they almost suffocated was an incident of a Sunday morning robbery here by which the desperadoes secured $50,000 in securities, $150 in cash, and some jewelry.

The Star brewery was the scene of the robbery, the work being done by three masked men, who first overcame the night watchman, the night fireman, and two sons of the owner of the brewery and confined them in the refrigerator car. The safe in the office of the brewery was then blown open with nitroglycerin.

The Star brewery, which is owned by Bernhard Hartmann, is situated in a grove near the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, a mile north of town. The only men on duty at night are Night Watchman William Endres and Night Fireman Conrad Fritz. Hubert and Hans Hartmann, sons of the owner, live in a dwelling near the brewery.

About 12:30 o'clock, while the watchman was making his rounds, he was set upon and overcome by the three men. His revolver was taken from him and he was taken to a refrigerator car standing on a sidetrack in the brewery yard. The men then surprised the fireman, presented revolvers at his head, and compelled him to join Endres in the car.

Half an hour later the two Hartmanns, who had been in Belleville, arrived home and went to the brewery to eat some lunch. They were eating when the three men appeared, and pointing revolvers at their heads called to them to hold up their hands.

Hans did so promptly, while Hubert, who thought it was all an April fool joke, kept his hands down. One of the robbers pulled the trigger and a bullet grazed his ear. Up went Hubert's hands.

The brothers were then compelled to go to the car, a hundred yards away, when the door was opened and they were ordered to climb in. They did so and the door was closed and locked. The car was practically air tight, and the four men were becoming faint when one of them, with his pocket-knife, succeeded in cutting out the felt with which the crevices about the door were closed, and let in enough air to keep them alive.

The four men were rescued from the car after four hours by brewery employés.

There is no clew to the identity of the robbers.

THREE PERSONS FOUND DEAD.

Michael Golden Undoubtedly a Suicide —Had Been Long Unemployed— The Other Cases.

Three persons were found dead yesterday in different parts of the city. One was an undoubted case of suicide. They were:

GOLDEN, MICHAEL; found dead on the floor of his room in Foster's Hotel, 483 State street; his right hand still grasped the revolver with which he had ended his life; had been unemployed long; body removed to 22 Adams street.

SMITH, PAUL; found dead in bed at Harvey & McGuire's lodging-house, 124 West Madison street; cause of death not ascertained; body taken to County Morgue.

PETERSON, MRS. SOPHIA, 266 Erie street, 38 years old; found dead in bed; had been a sufferer from heart disease.

CHURCH BREACH IS NARROWED.

Baltimore Methodist Conference, North and South, to Meet in Washington Simultaneously.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—For the first time since 1861, when the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church divided, the two organizations, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will meet simultaneously in annual conference in Washington during the coming week. The Methodist denomination in the United States divided in 1844 on the question of slavery, but the Baltimore conference remained undivided until shortly after the outbreak of the civil war. Since 1861 there have been two Baltimore conferences. The sessions of the two organizations will begin on Wednesday.

GUBBINS DENIES A CHARGE.

Says Bribery Story Sent Out by Contractors' Council Committee Is Without Foundation.

George P. Gubbins, President and Business Agent of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' union, made a flat denial last night of the charge of bribery contained in a statement issued by the Legal Action committee of the Contractors' council.

"There is nothing in the charge," said Mr. Gubbins. "No member of the Arbitration committee of the Bricklayers' union ever demanded a cent from any person in my presence, and I know nothing of any such alleged transaction.

"If the Legal Action committee of the Building Contractors' council had any proof of such action it seems to me it would have made a more specific statement."

TWO KILLED AT SCHOOL FIRE.

Central Building, Owasso, Mich., Destroyed and Fireman and Boy Perish—Loss $100,000.

Owosso, Mich., April 1.—[Special.]—The Owosso Central School Building was destroyed by fire this morning and two persons were killed and four injured by falling walls.

The dead:

ROSS, JAMES F., fireman.

TUCKER, FRANK, 16 years old.

Ross was working on the third story of the building, in charge of a line of hose, and when the walls collapsed was carried down to the basement. His body was recovered with difficulty. The loss is $100,000. The insurance is $46,000, distributed as follows:

Hanover	$ 4,500	Phoenix, Hartford	5,000
Westchester	4,000	German, Freeport	5,000
Manchester	2,500	American Fire	5,000
New Hampshire	3,000	Lancashire	2,000
Buffalo German	3,000	Glens Falls	1,500
N. W. National	3,000	Citizen's, Pitts	2,500
Springf'ld F. & M.	5,000		

DISCOVER AMERICAN GODDESS.

London Artists Find in Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman the Perfect Model of Lovely Woman.

New York, April 1.—[Special.]—"God's masterpiece." Such is the verdict of one of the great artists of the world concerning Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman of New York.

This proclamation has been made by a man whose reputation as an artist gives him the right to speak with authority. He is Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy of London.

"Her countrymen," says Ellis Roberts, chief among England's painters of society women, "should have made of her a goddess —America's goddess to decorate their public squares. Instead she looms upon us unknown, like some ordinary woman. How did she pass out of their harbor unseen?"

The painters and sculptors of England are establishing her fame so securely that no fife or drum need announce her return. The name of Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman, the daughter of J. V. Wackerman of New York, will go down to future generations as the model of the "Pallas Athene" of Ellis Roberts, as the original of Sir Edward Poynter's "Portrait of a Lady," as the "Madonna" of Pomeroy's graceful statue in marble that commanded the admiration at the Royal Academy last season.

The handsome young woman is not yet 21, and until two years ago she had spent all her life in New York.

ERNEST SETON THOMPSON HERE

Will Speak Before the Twentieth Century Club Tonight at Mrs. Heaton Owsley's.

Ernest Seton Thompson, the author, who will speak before the Twentieth Century club on "The Picturesque Side of Wild Animal Life," at the residence of Mrs. Heaton Owsley tonight, arrived in the city last night and registered at the Auditorium.

Mr. Thompson has come to be recognized as one of the foremost writers on the subject of wild animals. His lecture will be illustrated with photographs of animals which he has taken in their native haunts. Last night, in discussing the subject of sport, he referred to this photographing as the "new sport," which he characterized as equally as exciting as hunting; calling for as much skill as stalking and as healthful and more pleasurable than the sport which ends with the killing of the quarry.

"It is simply a question," he said, "of adopting this kind of sport or soon witnessing the extinction of the splendid game animals which are now so rapidly disappearing from their haunts."

Honor Bismarck and Aid Boers.

Members of the Deutschen Krieger Kameradschaft society celebrated last evening in Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, the eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck. Music and dancing were enjoyed by the 200 people who gathered at 3 p. m. and remained until nearly midnight. Theodore G. Steinke spoke on "The Life of Bismarck." Ernest Albrecht, President of the society, made the announcement that half of the night's receipts would be sent to the Boers in south Africa.

PLAYERS BEHAVE WELL.

LOFTUS DENIES STORIES OF THE CHICAGO TEAM'S MISCONDUCT.

He Says He Never Knew a Company of Men to Deport Themselves Better—Spend an Idle Sunday and Hope for Favorable Weather for Practice Today—Manager Thinks Well of Wolverton—Go to Memphis on Sunday and Thence to Louisville Monday.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Selma, Ala., April 1.—[Special.]—Nothing more exciting than a visit to the cemetery occurred in the training camp of the Chicago ball club today. The players loafed around the hotel, walked out to the racetrack, went to church, or sat in the sunlight and blinked. Meantime Manager Loftus fretted because another perfect day for training was being wasted.

Manager Loftus is still mysterious in regard to the make-up of his team. Talking this afternoon of the club and its prospects, he said: "I never saw twenty-five men together for such a length of time who behaved as well as my men have done. I have no complaint, and do not understand this newspaper talk of bad behavior. The men realize they will have to play faster ball than ever before to win and to hold their jobs, and they are working hard. Some of them, because of illness, have been set back, but we are in fair shape. There will be no "dead ones" in the league this season, for the dead ones will drop out early. My team will not be fast on the bases, as compared with some other teams in the league, but I will guarantee it will be faster than it was last year. The men are behaving themselves well enough. They know they must work or I will drop them and let them pay their own board.

"We will go to Memphis and play there next Sunday, leaving on Monday night for Louisville, where we will play the Milwaukee team.

"I see Pittsburg has preempted our dates both at Memphis and Louisville and may cause a change in our plans."

Manager Loftus is still an admirer of Wolverton. "That fellow ought to be one of the greatest ball players on earth," he said, as he watched the third baseman escorting some of Selma's fair ones through the cemetery. "His is big enough to block all that corner of the infield, and he looked like a great player when he was with me in Columbus. We are going to play hustling ball this year, and we need men like Wolverton."

The sick men on the team are all convalescing. Phyle, although still weak, was able to be downstairs. Green is able to sit up and take nourishment, and Menefee seems to have recovered from his illness. Manager Loftus has ordered the team out for morning and afternoon practice tomorrow, and as the weather was much warmer today, good weather is expected.

Tonight at the Presbyterian Church the Rev. Mr. Cecil delivered a sermon to young men, and most of the players attended by special invitation.

PIRATES BEAT AMERICAN LEAGUERS

Rube Waddell Shows Excellent Form in His Pitching.

Memphis, Tenn., April 1.—[Special.]—Fred Clarke's Pittsburg-Louisville aggregation defeated the team of American league players training here this afternoon. The score was 8 to 2. "Noodles" Hahn, the Cincinnati pitcher, who is holding out for an increase in salary, pitched part of the game against Pittsburg. He was hit hard during the latter part of the game, and is still high in flesh, making little pretense towards getting in playing condition. Hahn insists that he will go to his home in Nashville, and put in the summer clerking rather than play without the increase he has asked for.

"Rube" Waddell, the Pittsburg south paw, was in great form today, and made a record of striking out seven men in three innings. Hickey, Fisher, Damman, Hartzell, and Pickering were among the well-known American league players who succumbed to the slants and shoots of Waddell.

"Ace" Stewart, the Indianapolis second baseman, who has been at the posthouse in this city, suffering from smallpox, has almost recovered, and will be released in a few days.

Cincinnati, 15; New Orleans, 1.

New Orleans, La., April 1.—In a chilly wind the Reds defeated the New Orleans team, so-called, this afternoon by a score of 15 to 1. Score:

Cincinnati .....6 1 2 2 1 0 0 3 *—15 16 2
New Orleans.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 1 5 5

Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips, Scott, and Peltz; New Orleans, Cronin, Patton, and Accorsini.

WHITE STOCKINGS GO TO CHAMPAIGN

Comiskey's Chicago Team Will Open Its Practice Series Today.

Nine members of Comiskey's American league team left last night for Champaign at 5:30. Catcher Dick, Buckley was in charge of the party, which consisted of Pitchers Isbell, Denzer, and Patterson, Catcher Sullivan, Outfielders Burke and Lally, Infielders Martin and Stuart. The party will go over to Urbana from Champaign, and put up at the Columbia Hotel. Katoll, McFarland, and Mots are expected to arrive in Urbana this morning. Mots coming over from Indianapolis and Katoll going direct from Detroit. Padden, Getzin, and Hartman are expected to arrive in Chicago today, and go to Champaign tonight.

The men who left last night were all in fairly good condition. The first game of the series will be played on Illinois Field this afternoon, weather permitting.

Comiskey expects to conclude the deal for Brodie today, and negotiations for a catcher, which have been going on with the National league, will probably be brought to a successful conclusion.

Padden will probably be chosen to captain the team.

INDIANA STATE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Roster of Four of the Teams—Will Get Free Transportation.

Wabash, Ind., April 1.—[Special.]—The final meeting of the managers of the baseball teams of Wabash, Marion, Logansport, Kokomo, Anderson, and Muncie, composing the Indiana State Baseball league, prior to the opening of the season, will be held at Anderson on April 8, when the playing schedule will be adopted.

The managers have already selected the uniforms for the six teams. Wabash is to wear canary yellow, with white trimmings; Kokomo, gray shirts and trousers and blue stockings, belts, and caps; Logansport, cream shirts and trousers, maroon stockings and caps; Muncie, emerald green shirts and trousers, white trimmings and caps; Anderson, dark blue suits, red and white trimmings; Marion, dark blue suits, red stockings and white caps.

The general admission to the games will be 25 cents, women free except on holidays; admission to grand stand, 10 cents. The complimentary admissions are limited to ten in each town and the same guaranty is $20. The salary limit has been placed at $400 per month.

Umpires are to be paid $4 per game, paying their own expenses.

The season is to last from May 8 to Oct. 1, but the league is organized for three years. The Union Traction company, operating trolley lines between Marion and Anderson and Muncie, has agreed to furnish free transportation for all the teams during the season. There is no jump in the circuit of more than thirty miles.

The umpires selected are Ed Cline of New Albany, Ind.; Arthur Goble of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Mount Harris of Muncie, Ind.

The following players have been signed by the four cities that have filled out their teams:

Anderson—Hannan, third base; Langraff, shortstop; Younger, second base; Williams, first base; Carton, center field; Haskett, right field; Hartman, left field; Jessup, catcher; Greenvall, catcher; Packard, Thomas, and Fisher, pitchers; Hurst, substitute.

Logansport—Pat Rollins, catcher; Percy Coleman, pitcher; John Callahan, pitcher; Ed Whiteman, pitcher and fielder; Jeff Hamilton, pitcher; Charles Stein, pitcher; Bobby Langsford, shortstop; William Wedlake, first base; Edgar Jack, fielder; Perry Towns, second base; John Mack, third base; Ed Gradlinger, left field; John Ray, pitcher and fielder.

Marion—Joe Monnemacher, Tom Smith, Jeffrey Daniels, John Lindsey, A. Akors, William Evans, John Mackey, Perry Beck, Robert White, Ben Ireland, Albert Kelliher, Gus Hearst, Pat Zeigler, and A. R. Haggerman.

Wabash—Wagner, Gaylor, Seloof, Lyons, Drake, Scanlan, and Mullin, pitchers; only three of these will be retained, however; Ritchie and Teal, catchers; Murray, first base; Bowman, second base; O'Brien, third base; McShane, shortstop; Wapricz, right field; Quinn, center field; Mullin, center field; Richards and Lindsey, substitutes.

Central Baseball League.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 1.—President Schmidt of the Central Baseball league will go to Peoria tomorrow to transfer the franchise for that city to Al Lawson and the street railway company. It is believed the six towns—Terre Haute, Danville, Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, and Peoria—will play out the season. All the six are "Sunday towns."

Girls' Basketball Championship.

The girls' basketball championship, which was left undetermined at the close of the series of league games owing to the tie between Englewood and Austin, will be decided by victories in two games out of three between these schools. The first will be played next Friday.

Northern Indiana School Meet.

South Bend, Ind., April 1.—[Special.]—The Northern Indiana Interscholastic association will hold a triangular track meet in South Bend on Saturday, May 19. The high schools of South Bend, Elkhart, and Goshen will enter fifteen men each.

AMONG THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Standings and Individual Averages of the Various Clubs.

In the American league last week the Washingtons failed against the Madisons, the latter securing two out of the three games. This leaves them for the time being tied for first place with the Premiers.

As Worden, Brill, and Bangart are championship candidates in other leagues, it gives Harb a chance to represent this league, with Canfield and Shepard next in line.

The club standing:

	Games.	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Madison	42	33,960	28	14	.667
Premier	59	31,419	29	15	.967
Nationals	39	30,968	23	16	.590
Washington	42	34,660	24	18	.571
Lincoln C. C.	42	32,429	18	24	.429
Marquette	39	30,026	16	23	.410
Chicago C. C.	42	32,262	15	27	.357
Fellowship	39	29,159	13	26	.336

The leaders are:

	Games.	High.	Tot'l.	Average.
Worden, Madison	30	234	5,322	177 12-30
Brill, Washington	39	212	6,887	176 32-39
Bangart, Washington	39	216	6,761	173 25-39
Harb, Washington	36	228	6,049	168 1-36
Chisheim, Premier	30	210	5,025	167 15-30
Canfield, Marquette	36	202	6,016	167 4-36
Shepard, Nationals	36	215	6,013	167 1-36
Diener, Premier	36	214	5,906	164 2-36
Schmidt, Nationals	39	224	6,369	163 3-39
Bender, Chicago C. C.	36	213	5,871	163 3-36
Waller, Madison	42	217	6,627	161 30-42
Klingenberger, Nationals	36	199	5,808	161 12-36
Edington, Premiers	33	203	5,297	160 17-33

The club standing in the South End league:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Jackson Park	27	9	.750
Amherst	21	9	.700
Chicago C. C.	22	14	.611
American	19	14	.573
Forum	18	18	.500
Auburn Park	17	19	.472
Magerstadt	13	23	.361
Eureka	4	26	.087

The leaders are:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Chisholm, C. C.	18	234	3,438	191 3-18
Harrington, Amherst	29	275	5,263	182 7-29
Rockwell, Jackson Park	33	224	5,840	176 32-33
Mueller, Eureka	18	243	3,168	176 0-18
Steele, American	28	200	4,842	174 20-28
Woodbury, Jackson Park	33	222	5,761	174 19-33
Fiemer, Amherst	12	203	2,091	174 3-12
Collier, Jackson Park	36	231	6,228	173
Waller, Amherst	16	222	2,765	172 13-16
Crawford, American	15	215	2,578	171 18-15
Mayou, Jackson Park	12	202	2,073	172 9-12
Root, Amherst	27	220	4,623	171 6-27
Brady, Forum	24	211	4,110	171 6-24
Shenk, Forum	36	211	6,122	170 2-36

First, second, and third places are now settled in the North Chicago league. Both the Plazas and Standards secured a clean victory over their opponents, the Superiors and Frosch. These four clubs have finished their schedule games in the fifth annual tournament. Tomorrow night the Crescents and Onwards meet, Friday the Unions and Paramounts, which completes the schedule.

Some important changes were made in the individual standing, O'Connor taking third place, Jaeger dropping a few points, Winship leaving the 170 class, while Kaschagen, who has played every series to date, makes his first appearance in the honor list, which he undoubtedly deserves, for in the last fifteen games he has accumulated an average of over 183, without doubt the best performance in the league. It is his first year's experience in league work, and his enthusiasm should put him before long in championship form. The club standing:

	Games.	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Crescent	30	26,287	20	10	.714
Plaza	42	35,503	27	15	.643
Standard	42	34,575	23	19	.548
Union	42	32,453	20	22	.477
Onward	39	31,666	19	20	.487
Frosch	42	33,092	20	22	.476
Superior	42	32,957	20	22	.476
Paramounts	39	30,977	11	28	.282

The leaders are:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Bangart, Union	30	247	5,520	184
W. P. Seng, Crescent	36	256	6,360	176 24-36
O'Connor, Plaza	39	229	6,793	174 7-39
Val Seng, Paramount	30	205	5,218	173 24-30
Ludwig, Plaza	33	215	5,708	172 32-33
Jaeger, Frosch	42	235	7,264	172 40-42
Mroseck, Crescent	36	223	6,191	171 35-36
W. Burkhardt, Crescent	26	223	4,493	172 21-26
Kaschagen, Union	39	219	6,698	170 38-39
Griesbaher, Standard	33	203	5,610	170

The postponed game in the Northwest league was rolled last week, the "experts" easily defeating the Irving Parks, which made it a tie for first honors. Wicker Park and the Schoenhofens are championship candidates, the first named having a somewhat easier road to go over than the "experts," who in their final series are scheduled to meet the Mechanics, in whom at all times they can find their equals. The individual championship also remains in doubt. Hansen, who has the lead by a point, can yet be reached by Gutgesell and Bangart. The club standing:

	Games.	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wicker Park	39	34,281	31	8	.795
Schoenhofen	39	35,079	31	8	.795
Mechanic	39	32,722	25	14	.641
Olympia	39	31,647	19	20	.487
Northwest	39	31,299	15	24	.385
Eagle	39	30,255	15	24	.385
Columbia	39	29,784	14	25	.359
Irving Park	39	29,530	7	32	.179

The leaders are:

	Games.	High.	T'l.	Average.
A. Hansen, Eagle	39	235	6,980	178 38-39
Gutgesell, Columbia	39	236	6,761	173 25-39
Bangart, Schoenhofen	33	231	5,836	176 28-33
G. Frantzen, Wicker Pk.	36	234	6,335	175 35-36
Lau, Mechanic	39	224	6,796	174 3-39
Johnson, Olympia	33	223	5,752	174 30-33
E. Schmidt, Wicker Park	33	224	5,707	174 25-33
Labahn, Schoenhofen	39	214	6,819	174 3-39
Wittenmeier, Schoenh'en	30	247	5,151	171 21-30
Waldorf, Northwest	33	212	5,619	170 9-33

In the West Chicago Bowling league the standing of the clubs is unchanged, with one exception—the Edelweiss have taken fourth place from the Corrells. The Premiers rolled a record game of 1,045 against the Rex team. Standing of the clubs:

Clubs.	Games.	Total.	W.	L.	Pct.
Premiers	39	33,646	30	9	.769
Central Parks	36	30,676	24	12	.667
Madisons	35	29,642	22	13	.667
Edelweiss	39	32,834	21	18	.538
Corrells	39	31,755	19	20	.487
Rex	42	34,749	19	23	.452
Robeys	33	25,931	7	26	.212
Actives	39	30,461	7	31	.205

In the individual averages Frank Ludin leads the high-average rollers, having jumped up several notches by making an average of 207 1-3 against the 200 of the Premiers. Ludin's record, although not among the leaders, now holds the three-game high average of 212 2-3. The leaders are:

Name and club.	Games.	Total.	High.	Average.
Haslam, Edelweiss	22	5,795	217	181 3-32
Kenna, Madisons	24	4,887	224	180 3-24
Chisholm, Premiers	36	6,515	225	180 35-36
Ulfrich, Madisons	32	5,714	257	178 18-32
Coulson, Centrals	27	4,820	223	178 14-27
De Profit, Edelweiss	34	6,045	208	177 27-34
Eddy, Centrals	36	6,350	232	176 14-36
Hanna, Madisons	24	4,200	238	175
Harb, Edelweiss	9	1,574	206	174 8-9
Holler, Rex	42	7,320	254	174 12-42
Gibbons, Premiers	39	6,766	234	173 19-39
Ruther, Madisons	21	3,620	219	172 8-21

Lake View league standing:

	Games.	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Marquette	38	49,444	29	9	.763
Lion	38	48,839	29	9	.743
Fort Sherman	38	48,531	27	11	.711
Armour	40	50,893	27	13	.675
Belmont	40	51,115	27	13	.675
Cuyler	40	49,674	23	17	.575
Chicago	38	47,918	18	20	.474
Crystal	40	49,276	17	23	.425
Erie	35	42,912	14	21	.400
Northwestern	42	51,957	14	28	.333
Newey	42	46,520	8	34	.190
Graceland	36	39,647	5	31	.139

Individual averages:

	Games.	High.	T'l.	Average.
Birren, Uno	35	225	6,218	177 23-35
Bangart, Fort Sherman	33	225	5,846	177 15-30
Wilberscheid, Armour	38	217	6,480	170 20-38
Snyder, Fort Sherman	17	222	2,888	169 15-17
Peterson, Crystal	33	223	5,613	169 5-33
Weber, Uno	33	223	5,601	168 21-33
Wittenmeier, Belmont	38	200	6,406	168 22-38
Berlin, Chicago	35	224	5,905	168 25-35
Wass, Marquette	26	206	4,340	166 34-26
Evers, Marquette	38	214	6,325	166 27-38
Heldorn, Marquette	38	217	6,403	166 15-38

Empire Bowling Team to Visit Here.

The Empire Bowling team of New York promises to come to Chicago in the week of May 26. This is the team on which Frank Brill, the present Chicago expert, made his reputation, and if it comes West records may be expected to drop. The team is probably the best team in the East. It substitutes playing in Buffalo, Detroit, and other cities. After leaving here it expects to bowl in Cincinnati. The committee arranging the details of the Eastern trip is as follows: Linden, Howell, Katz, and Spies.

TALK WITH TRAINER M'CORMICK.

Admires Knight of the Thistle and Says Illinois Needs a Racing Law.

New York, March 31.—[Special.]—The opinion of hardly any trainer of thoroughbreds is more respected than is that of Jimmy McCormick. The latter today discussed the racing outlook generally, with a reference to Chicago. He said:

"Knight of the Thistle is one of the grandest of horses, and it is a pity Mr. Appleby has retired him on the spot. He is only 5 years of age, is sound as can be, and his bay-brown coat is as sleek as that of a mole. He looks as if two weeks of training would put him in shape to win a Suburban. Mind you, last year he won at all weights and distances in England although forced to take the dust of such an animal as Flying Fox. Why, he beat as good a mare as the third choice for this year's Lincolnshire, giving her thirty pounds.

"Huggins bought Knight of the Thistle at the close of his 3-year-old campaign at a public auction for Mr. L. C. Appleby for $12,000, but as Lord Beresford as well as Huggins fancied the horse the pair lead him for last year. Mr. Appleby, who had never before been engaged him for many mares before he landed in America, and, of course, would not beg off. But it is a real pity that we should not see the horse race. His home is at Little Silver, just back of the Monmouth Park track, and here in the garden spot of New Jersey, Knight of the Thistle receives hundreds of lovers of the thoroughbred."

Speaking of racing in Chicago McCormick said: "The thing will never be on the right basis until a racing law is passed. Investors want to know where they stand, and not have the possibility of a "shut-down" staring them in the face. Last year nineteen head of 2 and 3-year olds now in training for L. V. Bell, a New-Yorker, and I made some entries at Washington Park, simply because I have always been well treated there, as at other Chicago tracks. But it's long odds that I will pay my forfeits and nothing is more certain than that horsemen were heavily engaged in the Eastern stakes before a race meeting was advertised at Washington Park.

"What do I think of the 3-year-olds? Well, one thing, there's a lot of them, although no one can say whether or not there is a cracker-jack in sight. My pick would be David Garrick (Hanover—Peg Wofington), a horse bred to go the road, who carried his 154 pounds well in front from the futurity.

"I think that Mesmerist is a great sprinter, and he may go on, but remember he is a full brother to Jinks, a filly of no account only at short distances. Alfred Yoe's colt, Mesmerist's sire, Albert, is the only one of the get to show the ability to go a distance, and he is a horse of little class. Pupil I do not think will amount to anything, and Charcoronac's sire, Juvenal, never got much.

"Our season forebodes was the most forward ever known until the blizzard of a few weeks ago. But now the horses at Sheepshead Bay and Brooklyn are well advanced, and Sam Joyner, at Westchester, sends me word that everything is lovely and that several strings from there will be fit at Aqueduct.

"Beat the horses in the poolrooms? No, not me. I can't even beat them with the latest bulletin from the paddock, once a day."

"The best of my lot are Radford, Mischievous, and Midsummer."

McCormick has wintered well and is as fat as a seal.

RICH EVENT FOR CRACK SHOTS.

Grand American Handicap Will Be Contested on Wednesday.

New York, April 1.—[Special.]—The Grand American Handicap for trap shooters will be contested on Wednesday and Thursday at Interstate Park, under the auspices of the Interstate association. The sweepstake and handicap matches begin on Tuesday and will continue the remaining days of the week after the Grand American. Two hundred and eight trapshooters, including two women, have entered for the Grand American Handicap. The list also includes many winners of former years. Each of the contestants will shoot at twenty-five birds at handicap rises. The entrance fee is $25. High guns will rule in the division of the money. The Interstate association guarantees $1,500 to be divided among the three highest scores in the Grand American Handicap. The winner will receive $600, the second man $500, and the third $400.

Notes of the Gunners.

Otto Gerber, John Hoffman, and J. Neilson of Lyons, while fishing three days on the river, landed twenty-one pickerel, ranging from three to six pounds.

Spring shooting and fishing on the Desplaines River, in the vicinity of Lyons, and near Summit, is said to be better this year than it has been for a long time.

W. L. McBride and A. M. Hildebrand of Chicago spent a week in duck-shooting at Hebron, Ill., and returned last evening with a string of fifty-four ducks, principally mallards and pintail.

The Eureka Gun club postponed its regular monthly contest yesterday, as many of its members took to the river. Adam Metz and Frank Meyer camped three days at Pickerel Point and bagged eighteen ducks and a goose.

A live bird team contest will take place at Lyons, Ill., about the first Sunday of May, between the Fearless Gun club, which shoots at Kleinman's Park, on the east bank of the Calumet Lake, and the Eureka Gun club of Lyons. The contest will be at fifteen live birds per man, six men to a team, for a purse.

Gotham Colleges' Athletic War.

New York, March 31.—[Special.]—Athletic relations between Columbia and New York University are severed. The action is the outcome of the trouble dates back to the last football season, when Columbia made such a good showing for a first year's team. Later developments disclosed the fact that the team was tainted with professionalism. Then an editorial appeared in the New York University weekly, the Triangle, criticising Columbia, and saying it was time for decent colleges to take action. Columbia, learning of the editorial through H. C. Buckley of the baseball team, communicated to Manager Hendee of New York University the disapproval of the Columbia students of the article, and stated he deemed it necessary to cancel the baseball game scheduled for April 4. The students at New York University disclaimed any responsibility for the Triangle's utterances, but Columbia would not accept that and arranged a game with Rutgers.

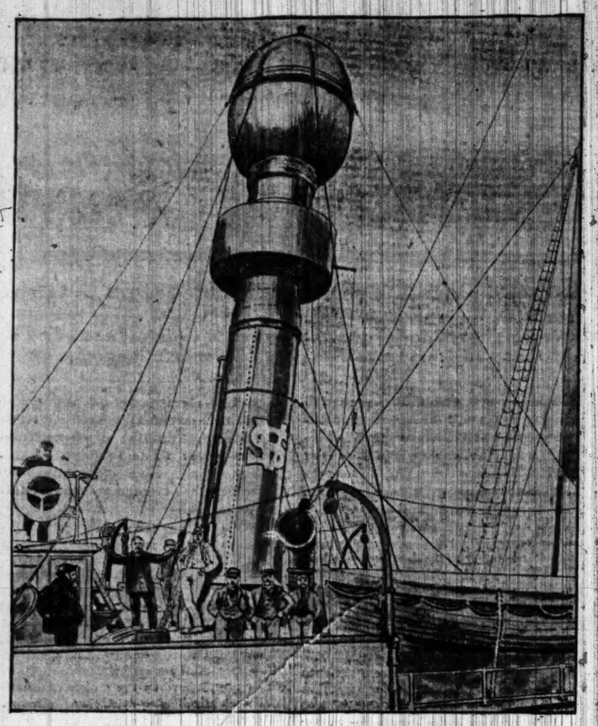
Maroons Back from Nashville.

Athletic Director Stagg, with the University of Chicago baseball team, arrived home from Nashville last night. Mr. Stagg was surprised to find the Vanderbilt University nine so weak an aggregation. The team had had practice nearly all winter, but Chicago was its first college opponent. He said the maroons did good work batting, and that the nine promised to be a hard hitting combination. He took the team to Nashville in hope of finding good weather, but it turned cold the first day they were there. Two practice games will be arranged this week, one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.

Slosson Buys Ives' Billiard-Room.

New York, April 1.—[Special.]—George F. Slosson today bought the billiard-room at Forty-second street and Broadway started by the late Frank Ives four years ago. The price is said to be $10,000. Ives and Burke sold the place three years ago for $37,000. After Ives' death W. H. Myers, manager for the owner, took as a partner D. J. O'Connor, and the new concern employed Jacob Schaefer. Troubles of all kinds ensued, and now the owner, Dwight Tyler, son of the American Minister to Italy, is glad to let it go. It is the best location in New York City, and Slosson says he will make $15,000 a year out of the billiard-room alone.

FIGHTING THE STEAMER SMOKE NUISANCE.



A firm of English shipowners has fitted the smokestack of one of its steamers with a contrivance to consume smoke and cinders and prevent the cloud of smut which generally hangs over the aft part of the ship. It is a success.

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT.

Prize fighting received its death blow in New York last Wednesday when the New York Senate by a bare majority of one passed the Lewis bill, which repeals the Horton law, the statute which legalized prize fights in the Empire State. It was a long fight and the promoters of pugilistic events, with Senator Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan as their champion, believed the Lewis bill was killed, but it was made a party measure and passed. It will go into effect Sept. 1, but before that time New York will probably be surfeited with fights great and small. Iowa, on the same day, took drastic action against fights within the confines of the Hawkeye State. The Senate passed Senator Lister's measure by an overwhelming majority.

Tom O'Rourke and other pugilistic impresarios are preparing to take up their headquarters in Connecticut and other States in the East. Hartford will be O'Rourke's battleground. It is within easy reach of the New York fight following.

McCoy called off his match with Fitzsimmons on Monday, and at once signed to battle with Sharkey before the Seaside Athletic club on June 25.

The city authorities last Tuesday vetoed the proposition of the Tattersall's Athletic club to allow Jeffries to beat up three fifth-raters the same evening. Jeffries arrived in Chicago Saturday on his way East. He may appear later in the season here.

Oscar Gardner knocked out Patsey Haley in three rounds at Shawnee, O., on Wednesday night. On Thursday night the frugal sailor, Thomas Sharkey, made a little more money by knocking out "Stockings" Conroy in three rounds in Baltimore. Fitzsimmons also secured a little spare change on Tuesday night by knocking out a pugilistic antique named Jim Daly at Philadelphia. Al Welnig, the former cycling star, lasted one minute before Billy Stift at the Star Theater on Friday night. Joe Walcott showed a rank reversal of form in New York Friday night when he failed to dispose of a fighter named Andy Walsh in twenty rounds. He, however, received the decision.

All the National league teams were busy last week trying out their men. In the Chicago camp at Selma James Ryan seems to be the rebellious subject. He refuses to play the sunfield at the present stipend. Loftus says Ryan will play where he puts him or nowhere and this is the present status of the controversy. On Tuesday Griffith and Dexter announced they were going to Cape Nome, believing that gold mining would pay them better than baseball. They put up their diamond ring as forfeits if they did not make the trip. They are not taken seriously by the management.

The National league schedule was issued and shows that Chicago has been liberally treated in the way of holiday dates. The Orphans will open April 19 at Cincinnati.

The American league announced the purchase of a number of National league players. Comiskey secured for his Chicago team Padden, formerly with Washington, Pitcher Gettig, and Third Baseman Hartman from New York.

Rusie signed a contract with New York last week. It is said he will be traded to Cincinnati.

The University of Chicago played Vanderbilt University at Nashville on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, securing easy victories.

The English racing season opened at Lincoln last Monday, the 31st. American jockeys, Tod Sloan Skeets Martin, Lester, and Johnny Reiff, being engaged. These riders have done fairly well so far.

Oxford won the dual meet from Cambridge at the Queen's club, London, on Friday, the score being 6 to 4. Cambridge had a hollow victory over Oxford in the annual crew race between two English universities on Saturday. Oxford was weakened by the loss of several of its best men and made a poor showing.

John W. Schorr, the wealthy Memphis brewer, who has been a familiar figure on the turf for some time, announced his retirement from active interest in racing last week. His son will manage the stable.

The dates for the amateur golf championships were set for July 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 last week, the contests to be held over the Garden City links. The open championship will be played at Wheaton on Oct. 4 and 5.

Bennings racetrack will open today for its annual spring meeting.

The grand American handicap shooting tournament opens today near Queens, L. I.

PLAY A NOVEL CONTEST OF WHIST.

Men Pitted Against the Women at the Menoken Club.

[BY A. R. METCALFE.]

At the Menoken club on Thursday evening a game was played which was certainly the first of the kind ever seen in Chicago, if not in the country. The women were pitted against the men, eleven tables being in play and eleven boards being played up and back, the positions at the tables being reversed for the overplay. The men were victorious by twenty-nine points, not a heavy margin for such a number.

The following is the complete score:

Tables.	N. and S.	Over.	E. and W.	Over.
Mrs. Meredith—Brackett	67		97	30
Mrs. Wright—Dodge	71	4	93	26
Mrs. Karcher—Nickerson	80	13	80	
Mrs. Kerr—Sholes	69		89	20
Mrs. Brown—Coombe	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Karcher—Thompson	80	13	80	
Mrs. Wilson—Q. W. Smith	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Orbison—Meredith	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Beckwith—Dieterle	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Dieterle—Ames	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Mills—Sproat	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Combe—Meredith	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Beckwith—John Oliver	71	4	89	20
Totals	747		973	226

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Mrs. Brown—Coombe	71	4	89	20
Mrs. Wilson—Q. W. Smith	71	4	89	20
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Totals	747		973	226

| Tables. | N. and S.

HARD HITS AT TAMMANY.

PARKHURST SAYS DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IS DEVILTRY ORGANIZED.

New York Divine Further Declares That to Be Wicked Is Its Stock in Trade and Only Excuse for Living—Gratified That Grand Jury Showed Up the Entire Police System—Anthony Comstock Would Substitute Imprisonment for Fines.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 1.

In discussing the protection of vice in New York City, Dr. Parkhurst says: "Whatever Tammany may once have been, the practical fact we have to consider is that today it is deviltry organized into an institution. Subtract the deviltry and the pulp is out of it, with nothing left but a pathetic rind. To be wicked is its stock in trade, its only excuse for living.

Parkhurst Lashes Tammany.

"This explains why such a moral convulsion as the town has been rent with the past two or three weeks leaves things practically where it finds them. The sensibilities of decent people have been to some degree excited and from that source a certain amount of indirect benefit can probably be depended upon, but the Fourteenth street people have not been changed. York is still York, Devery is still Devery, and the system is still the system. Even if Devery were indicted, convicted, imprisoned, broken on the wheel, it would not change the system. Cut a rotting finger off from a human body that is saturated with virus and you have done nothing for the body. It is for that reason gratifying that our present grand jury did not exhaust its strength in the mere process of finding specific indictments, but used the material which it had accumulated in an authoritative showing up and presentment of the entire system, thus laying a foundation upon which citizens at large can themselves build in the work of getting rid of the whole putrefying body—fingers, arm, and vitals—at our next municipal election."

Anthony Comstock says:

"The most practical and immediate way to check the gambling and kindred vices of the city would be to substitute imprisonment for fines wherever the law will allow. As long as gamblers escape with fines and have wealthy backers behind them they will care little or nothing for the law or its penalties. What is a fine of $100 to a man who can sit down at a table and make $1,000 in a few hours?"

Mrs. Kate Jordan, once a famous California beauty, who lived with her son, Milton E. Rocket, secretary of James J. Corbett, in handsome apartments on Forty-second street, committed suicide today by inhaling illuminating gas. Several days ago Mrs. Jordan wrote a number of letters indicating that she intended to take her life.

The first strike in the construction of the Rapid Transit tunnel will take place tomorrow morning, when two engineers employed by Contractor Pilkington in lowering the Bleecker street sewer will quit work to enforce a demand for an increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 a day. The Safety Engineers' union has established a new "prevailing rate of wages," as it is now the fashion to call the union rate, and 250 of its members will strike tomorrow. Among them will also be fifteen employed by Mr. Pilkington on a new school building at One Hundred and Fourth street and Madison avenue.

Engineers Will Go on Strike.

At the meeting of the Central Federated union today James P. Archibald read a letter from Santiago Iglesios, delegate of the Porto Rican labor organizations, who recently visited New York. Iglesios wrote that a few days after his return home he was called to a small town in the interior, where he found 150 women and children almost dead from starvation. General Davis, who was appealed to, supplied them with food.

Dr. Hillis was attending a dinner in the assembly rooms of Plymouth Church on Saturday evening when seen regarding Dr. Howard Duffield's statement in Detroit that if Dr. Hillis had said what it was reported he had he should take some bromide for theological hysterics. Dr. Hillis said: "I don't know Dr. Duffield. I think he is one of the old school theologians. By the 'old school' I mean those Presbyterians who divide the human race into the elect and the non-elect—those who are predestined to punishment and those who are to be saved. They believe that the man of 70 and the babe of 7 months are saved or doomed to eternal punishment, according as God has decreed.

Dr. Hillis Replies to Dr. Duffield.

"This is the doctrine taught at Princeton Theological Seminary. It is in Dr. Archibald Hodge's Commentary on Confessions of Faith.' It is taught at the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago and at the Omaha Theological Seminary. Dr. Harsha at Omaha, Dr. Warfield at Princeton, and Dr. Craig at Chicago actually are teaching hundreds of young men that God discriminates against half of the human race and predestines souls to heaven or perdition.

"These young students are being taught the creed of Jonathan Edwards; the narrowness of view that marked religious teaching 200 years ago is being inculcated into their minds."

W. F. Havemeyer has been robbed of a letter written by George Washington, which he valued at $750. The man who stole it offered it to a dealer for $250.

Blanche Burney, a young American girl, recently died of starvation in Paris. She was from New York and went to Paris to study acting. She had had some experience on the stage as an ingenue.

American Girl Starves in Paris Lodgings.

She learned French and had some hope of obtaining an engagement on the French stage. She failed after many heart breaking attempts.

She made a few dollars by copying manuscripts for theatrical people, but there was hardly enough of this to keep life in a cat. She lived for a long time with another American girl, an art student, who was almost as poor as herself. They occupied a little room in the top floor of an old stone house in the Latin quarter. Their food consisted, in their most prosperous days, of a bottle of milk and an egg daily.

At last the American friends of the artist girl took her home by force and Miss Burney was left alone. She was too proud to give up her career. Her case became so serious that some Americans heard of it and took her to a private hospital, where she died.

Noah Raby's annual "birthday party" was given today in the Piscataway (N. J.) Township poorhouse. It celebrated the 128th anniversary of his birth. For years the friends and acquaintances of Raby have called to see him on his birthday, giving him little gifts and delicacies. As his birthday fell upon Sunday this year the observance was a quiet one. To all inquiries Raby said he was in the best of health and intended to live to be 200.

Through the upsetting of a lamp at their home at Wappinger's Falls last night Mrs. John Sullivan and Mrs. Lilly Hill were fatally burned. Mrs. Hill rolled out on the stoop and down the steps in the effort to extinguish the flames in her clothing. She ran down the street, her garments in flames. An overcoat thrown around her finally subdued the fire, but she was so seriously burned that she died in a few hours. Mrs. Sullivan ran down another street and into the yard of a neighbor, where several women hurried out and tore off her burning clothing at great risk of setting their own on fire. This woman also was badly burned and her death is expected. The house was saved from destruction by Dan Brouthers, the ex-baseball player, who threw the furniture into the street.

Two Women Are Fatally Burned.

The military service institution, an organization among army and navy men and veteran officers of the civil war, has outgrown its quarters on Governor's Island, and is now trying to establish its war library and museum in this city. General Wesley Merritt is chairman of the committee to arrange for the change. The plan is to erect a building at a cost of $150,000 in this city, and enlarge the exhibits in the museum as well as increase the number of the books in the library. The institution was established twenty-one years ago by General Hancock.

In the Borough of Bronx and in Westchester County at least 1,000 carpenters will strike tomorrow morning for $3.50 for eight hours' work. There are 2,500 carpenters in the district, but seventy out of 100 employers have agreed to the new terms. The thirty who have rejected them, however, include the leading builders. President Frank Duffy of the Bronx District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, will send out fifteen walking delegates tomorrow morning to see that no carpenter works for less than $3.50. Men in other building trades will strike in sympathy, and between 3,000 and 6,000 may be idle. In Brooklyn 1,500 carpenters will demand $3.50 today, but few strikes are expected.

Carpenters Will Strike Today.

Delegate Edward Kelly of Electrical Workers' union No. 3 announced today that on May 1 his union would demand $4 a day and enforce the demand by a general strike if necessary. There are 1,500 electricians in the union, and the rate now is $3.50.

George Cameron of the International Association of Machinists announced today that, owing to the success of the Chicago and Cleveland strikes, it was probable that the machinists in this district would be granted the nine-hour day without a strike.

More than 2,000 carpenters and painters will strike in Newark, N. J., for an increase in wages. The carpenters demand an increase from $2.75 to $3 for eight hours' work. The painters, decorators, and paper hangers, who are now paid a minimum rate of $2.50, want this increased to $2.75. There will also be strikes in Orange and in other nearby towns.

Henry Russell and Sid Yennie, alias Henry Ferguson, who claim to be speculator and salesman, have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the robbery of Healy's restaurant, at Columbus avenue and Sixty-sixth street, last Monday. On that day a number of well-dressed men, in couples, went to Healy's to dine. After the meal one of the men attracted the attention of the cashier, while another crawled into where the safe stood and stole $700. All the men had disappeared before the robbery was discovered. Today the waiters in Healy's restaurant identified Russell as one of the men.

Well-Known Criminals Arrested.

Russell is wanted as a fugitive from justice, being one of those who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail on the night of July 4, 1895. After his escape from the jail Russell went to Europe. He was arrested in Belgium for robbing a postoffice, and was sent to prison for five years. He was liberated three months ago.

Sid Yennie has just been released from the State prison at Columbus, O., after serving a five-year sentence for robbery. Russell, who is a son-in-law of Bill Vosburg, is wanted for postoffice robberies, and a reward of $1,000 was long ago offered for his apprehension.

When the Campania of the Cunard line arrived at Liverpool yesterday Captain Walker's most precious passenger was Mrs. Ada C. Harrison of Hartford, Conn. Captain Walker and Mrs. Harrison are soon to be married, and it is expected that on the next trip over he will bring his bride. It was while making a voyage on the Campania last year that Mrs. Harrison met the Captain. The acquaintance formed at sea soon ripened into love. Captain Walker is a widower and has a home near Liverpool. One of Mrs. Harrison's relatives in England is Mr. Snape, member of Parliament from the Manchester district. Mrs. Harrison was popular in Hartford society. She is a striking looking woman, with a wealth of bronze hair.

Captain Walker to Wed Mrs. Harrison.

Officers of the Continental National Bank, 7 Nassau street, were startled this morning by the receipt of telegraphic messages at their residences summoning them instantly to the bank. President Richard Perkins was unable to leave his house, but Cashier Alfred H. Timpson and the paying teller rushed to the bank filled with the direst forebodings that the institution had been robbed. On reaching the bank they were told by an inspector of the burglar alarm company that the watchman had ceased to send in his customary signals to the headquarters of the company, and all efforts to communicate with him had failed. An examination of the main vault showed that the time lock was running as usual and that all the burglar alarm wires were intact. Of the watchman no trace was discovered.

Bank Watchman Gives Officials a Fright.

While the officials were still puzzling over his disappearance, the watchman arrived at the front door, opened it, and entered the bank. He said that one of his children had been dangerously ill and that he felt so anxious that after sending in his signal at 8 o'clock he ran home, hoping to get back before his absence was discovered.

TEACHERS PLAN TAX SUIT

PROPOSE TO COMPEL ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATION STOCK.

Board Begins Today Receiving Schedules of Property and the Federation Threatens Mandamus Proceedings Against Gas Trust, Street Railways, and Other Companies, Also to Compel Assessors to Enforce the 50 Per Cent Penalty on Delinquents.

The Teachers' Federation threatens to go into court to compel the People's Gaslight and Coke company and other large corporations to pay taxes on the market value of their capital stock as well as on their real estate and personal property. Mandamus suits against both the corporations and the Board of Assessors are promised.

The Board of Assessors begins work today on the schedules for 1900. Blanks have been sent to taxpayers throughout the First and Twenty-third Wards, and other wards have been canvassed in part. Under the laws these blanks must be filled out and sworn to, and then returned to the board. If any taxpayer fails to file such a schedule he is liable to a penalty of 50 per cent increase in valuation of his property, and it is to enforce this penalty that mandamus proceedings against the Board of Assessors are contemplated. In suits against corporations the effort will be directed to requiring the scheduling of property as taxable that heretofore has not been assessed.

The statement that mandamus proceedings would be resorted to was made by Miss Margaret Haley preceding an address at Handel Hall yesterday afternoon. Similar action, said Miss Haley, would be taken against the street railroad companies also should they fail to return a proper schedule. The value of the capital stock and real and tangible property of the People's Gas company is stated by the federation to be $65,000,000. The company paid taxes last year, according to its sworn schedule, on but $15,000,000.

Federation in Politics to Stay.

"The Teachers' federation is in politics to stay," said Miss Haley, "and it intends to run the gamut of political affairs, dipping into the City Council, where it will see that purity in politics and finances shall prevail if possible. The federation also will make a fight for clean streets and against the extension of the city railway franchises unless back taxes on capital stock are paid. Pledges signed by a large number of candidates for Aldermen are in the possession of officers of the federation, the pledges binding the signers to vote against any extension of franchises until back taxes are paid up.

"For years," continued Miss Haley, "The Chicago street railway companies have not paid a cent of taxes on their capital stocks, valued at $40,000,000, and enough money is owing from them to boulevard every street needing proper pavement. The situation between the street railways and the city is analogous to that of a tenant seeking a renewal of a lease on a property for which he has defaulted in rent for a number of months. Would not the landlord demand his back rent before he gave the tenant a new lease? And should not the city demand back taxes on capital stock before it gives a renewal of street railway franchises?

Disclaims Any Selfish Interest.

"The Teachers' federation is dipping into these matters on behalf of the children of Chicago, and the youth of the whole country. We are not doing this for the personal benefit of the teachers, on account of selfish interests, nor from any mistaken idea of gaining fame or notoriety. The working of the new revenue law has stirred us up. The little red schoolhouse has been attacked. Politics menaces it. Business-men everywhere are saying: 'What's the use of fighting for purity in politics? What's the use of fighting the corporations? What's the use of trying to make them pay up their proper share of taxes? It can't be done. Now the children in the schools study and learn American history. They spend hours communing with the glorious times that have been, with the days of '76, with the memories of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. They ponder upon the grandest events of the world's history. They gaze upon the pictures of the greatest men of the ages. They go forth from the schoolroom refreshed in mind and body, pure in impulse and deed, and arrive at home to hear what? —that the schools will be closed two months this year because large corporations can't be made to pay their adequate share of the city's taxes; that our political system is debauched; that the politicians are in control.

"Where the business-man shakes his helpless hands and cries out: 'What's the use? Nothing can be done,' the Teachers' federation, in behalf of the schoolhouse and the children beneath its roof, will take up the fight. We'll see 'what's the use,' and we'll demonstrate that something can be done."

The federation, continued Miss Haley, had perfected arrangements by which any information at its command could be disseminated to all the 6,000 teachers within twenty-four hours, from them to the children, and through them to their fathers, the voters, at a total cost of $2.50. A fight would be made in the City Council, urged by the federation, against a renewal of the People's Gaslight and Coke company's contract to light the streets, unless the contract to be made was a good one for the city. Heretofore, said Miss Haley, the company had made enough out of its contract to pay 28 per cent dividends on its assessed valuation of $15,000,000.

All the companies, she said, including the street railroads, the gas company, and the Pullman company, would be compelled to make sworn schedules, giving the following six specific particulars:

Name and location.
Capital stock.
Number of shares.
Capital stock paid up.
Market value of shares.
Indebtedness.
Assessed valuation.

Assessors Will Help Teachers.

Members of the Board of Assessors had no criticism to offer against the movement of the federation.

"We will give the federation all the assistance in our power," said the chairman of the board, Charles E. Randall, "and we shall be glad if they are able to make the gas company and the other companies pay taxes on their capital stock."

A force of 120 clerks will be on hand this morning to meet the expected rush of work. The board will hurry its work this year, and expects to finish within the legal time—April 1 to July 1. It is stated that no time will be allowed to delinquents, as was the case last year, and persons not filing their schedules on the dates mentioned in blanks sent out will find themselves entertaining the official assessing clerks, who will add the 50 per cent penalty.

Position of the Gas Company.

C. K. G. Billings, President of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company, expressed himself as not at all alarmed over the threatened plunge of the Teachers' federation into civic affairs, and stated that his company would defend vigorously any proceedings against it. The company, he said, paid the largest tax of any corporation in the city.

"The gas company," said Mr. Billings, "is assessed on personal property and real estate. The capital stock includes, of course, the value of the franchise, the company's real estate, and all its other property. If assessed on its property and on its capital stock it would be assessed twice. We will stand on our assessment against any one. It is the largest of any in the city, and I think that if the property of the Teachers' federation were scheduled and taxed and the result compared with the gas company's showing we would be found to compare quite favorably with them from anybody's standpoint."

Miss Haley points out that the real and tangible property of the gas company is rated at $15,000,000, and says that as its capital stock, on which dividends are paid, is $50,000,000, the total taxable value of the company's possessions is $65,000,000.

Austin Teachers Claim Back Pay.

The forty-five teachers in the graded schools of Austin are preparing trouble for the Board of Education. They will petition the board to settle with them for back pay which they claim is due them from the beginning of the school year in 1899. The salaries of the Austin High School teachers were adjusted to the scale of the Chicago high schools soon after the town was annexed and when the teachers in the graded schools demanded the same increase it was refused.

INJURED BY A STREET CAR.

A. K. Johnson and Justice W. D. Wilcox Hurt in Collision with Their Buggy.

Alfred K. Johnson, 771 Wrightwood avenue, Democratic candidate for Alderman from the Twenty-seventh Ward, and Justice of the Peace W. D. Wilcox, 2531 North Fortieth avenue, were slightly injured last evening when an Elston avenue street car collided with the buggy in which they were riding at Austin and North Fortieth avenues. The buggy was demolished and the occupants were thrown into a ditch. Mr. Johnson was bruised about the body and sustained several severe cuts. Justice Wilcox escaped with only a few bruises.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS — Monday, April 2.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marquez, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2 a. m. and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close today at 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Paris.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 6:15 and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. Thursday.

For San Domingo and Turks Islands, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Bermuda, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 6:15 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia, and Greytown, Brazil, Nicaragua, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Brazil, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS — For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close April 4, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via Vancouver, B. C., daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close April 2, 9 p. m.

For Australia, Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close April 2, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 1.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois—Fair, preceded in eastern portion by rain Monday, Tuesday fair, brisk northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Rain Monday, Tuesday fair, brisk southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

Indiana—Rain, followed by fair Monday, Tuesday fair, brisk southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday, preceded in extreme eastern portion by rain, Tuesday fair, brisk northwesterly winds.

Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair Monday and Tuesday, variable winds.

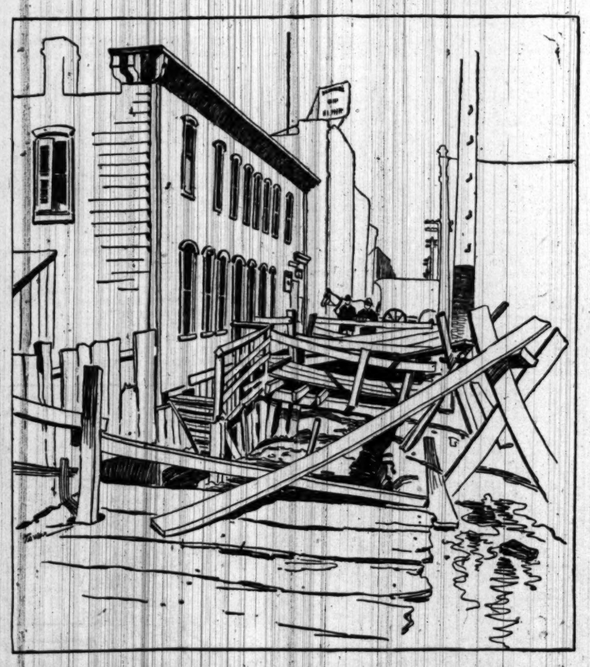
Place of observation. Time taken: April 1, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.08	70	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.00	46	50	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.92	40	50	W.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.20	56	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.04	70	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.04	40	44	Calm	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.16	38	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.02	34	36	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.96	46	54	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.00	56	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.72	64	66	E.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.18	48	54	S.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	30.04	60	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.86	46	50	S.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.08	48	52	S.	....	Fair
Cleveland	30.04	46	50	S.	....	Fair
Davenport	29.92	46	58	W.	.04	Clear
Denver	30.04	66	68	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.06	48	56	N.W.	.00	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.98	44	50	S.	....	Fair
Dodge	30.06	66	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.94	46	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.94	44	50	N.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.00	70	74	N.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.82	56	56	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	30.20	60	62	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.90	38	44	S.E.	.10	Rain
Green Bay	29.92	40	46	S.	.02	Clear
Havre	29.92	68	72	N.	....	Clear
Helena	29.92	66	70	E.	....	Clear
Huron	30.14	38	40	N.W.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	29.98	50	54	S.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.24	62	66	E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.04	58	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Lander	30.02	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.04	64	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.92	36	44	N.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.08	60	62	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.80	66	68	Calm	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.02	44	48	W.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.22	64	66	S.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.88	38	40	S.W.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.10	54	58	S.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.20	64	64	W.	....	Clear
New York City	30.04	48	54	S.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.18	46	56	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.06	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.04	72	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.06	52	56	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.98	42	46	S.W.	....	Fair
Palestine	30.18	68	72	S.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.12	50	54	S.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.08	48	50	S.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.10	48	54	W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.00	68	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Qu'Appelle	30.00	40	42	S.	....	Fair
Rapid City	29.96	58	60	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.92	58	62	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.94	50	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.90	72	76	N.W.	....	Fair
Ste. Marie	29.88	40	48	W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	50	56	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	60	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.16	62	64	S.	....	Clear
Washington	30.10	52	58	S.	....	Clear
White River	29.96	38	44	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	30.06	48	54	N.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.04	48	48	Calm	....	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Beinesen, William, 48; 305 Augusta-st., March 30.
Benjamin, May B., 19; 10 S. Ada-st., March 30.
Courrier, Morris, 35; 199 N. Marshfield-av., March 30.
Donohue, Bridget, 72; 384 W. Taylor-st., March 31.
Evert, John, 80; 77 Cornelia-av., March 30.
Farnum, John, 25; 640 Adams-st., March 31.
Griffith, Charles William, 54; 783 N. Avers-av., March 29.
Glostein, Dora, 75; 149 W. 12th-pl., March 31.
Glazik, Margarst, 69; 4925 Justine-st., March 31.
Hall, Lucy Duncan, 80; 551½ Jefferson-av., March 31.

SIDEWALKS OF WHICH BUSINESS-MEN COMPLAIN.



Business-men and property-owners in the Eighteenth Ward have been making strenuous efforts for many months to have the sidewalks in that ward put in a passable condition. Along South Jefferson and South Desplaines streets are to be found evidences that the complaints are justifiable. In many parts of those streets the sidewalks are in a deplorable condition. At the northwest corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets the sidewalks of both streets have fallen in and pedestrians are compelled to go out into the street to get around the obstruction. A row of vacant frame houses stands in Jefferson street, and in front of these and around the corner in Monroe street the wooden sidewalks have rotted away, leaving a chasm which has become a depository for most of the dirt and garbage in that neighborhood. On this account adjacent property-owners have made a vigorous complaint to the Health department. A rickety fence-like barricade is the only protection afforded to keep people from tumbling into the pit.

The streets in some parts are scarcely in a better condition than the sidewalks, the paving being full of holes and laden with filth.

In Desplaines street south of Jackson boulevard is another stretch of sidewalks that is fenced against the public. A large excavation has been made and the entire sidewalk carried away. Property-owners say that these conditions have existed for several months and that all efforts to obtain relief have been without avail.

James C. Curtis of Curtis & Co., Monroe and Jefferson streets, said yesterday: "We have made complaint after complaint to the departments which have charge of repairing sidewalks. We heard from but one of our letters, and then in the form of a clipping from some paper which said that an appropriation was about to be made for the repair of the sidewalk. That was four months ago. We have despaired of obtaining relief."

Other property-owners intimated that ward politics prevented street repairs.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Hahn, Charlotte C., 72; 85 Seeley-av., March 29.
Kehoe, John, 37; 226 24th-pl., March 31.
Kenning, Charles, 59; 168 Fry-st., March 23.
Lauer, Michael, 68; 1020 George-st., March 29.
Love, Charles L., 12; 7440 Euclid-av., March 30.
Little, Martha, 35; 4208 Artesian-av., March 30.
Moore, Minnie, 30; 201 N. California-av., March 30.
Manley, Charles, 55; 1207 Lexington-av., March 31.
Marcusson, Mary, 63; 170 Rice-st., March 30.
McLeish, Lizzie L., 26; 1522 Fulton-st., March 29.
Moran, John, 38; 2355 Wabansia-av., March 30.
Schecht, Ida, 42; 446 Winchester-av., March 30.
Seese, Sister Frances, 85; 333 Orleans-st., March 30.
Stankeloicz, Mary, 16; 39 Blanch-st., March 31.
Svec, Joseph, 53; 667 Throop-st., March 31.
Tocicka, Franciska, 18; 317 W. Chicago-av., March 30.
Walls, March, 36; 245 Fulton-st., March 30.

DEATHS.

BARKER—John H., aged 32 years. Funeral services will be held at 1925 Washington-blvd. at 12:30 p. m., Tuesday, April 3. Interment Rosehill.

BURKE—Mary, March 31, aged 72 years, beloved wife of Thomas Burke (nee Ryan), native of Newport, Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral Tuesday, April 3, at 9:30 a. m. from her late residence, 5832 Justine-st., to Visitation Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CASKEY—Anna E. Caskey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Caskey. Funeral from late residence at Chicago Heights, Ill., Tuesday, April 3, at 3:30 p. m.

CRAFTS—Edward Clayton, aged 21 months, youngest son of Stanley C. and Annetta S. Crafts, April 1, 1900. Funeral Tuesday, April 3, at 2 p. m., at late residence, 408 So. Central-av., Austin. Burial private.

GOLDSMITH—Herman Goldsmith, Sunday at 4 p. m., aged 76, at 179 E. Indiana-st. Funeral Tuesday, April 3, at 1 p. m. sharp, per C. M. & St. P. 2:15 train to Mount Maariv Cemetery.

HAYES—Nora Hayes, beloved daughter of John and Mary Hayes (nee Grimes), aged 13 years and 2 months. Funeral Tuesday, April 3, 1900, from late residence, 836 Grand-av., at 10 a. m., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

KAVANAGH—Mary A., in her 79th year. Funeral Tuesday, April 3, 9 a. m., from her late residence, 962 W. Monroe-st. Interment at Joliet. Please omit flowers.

KENT—At his birthplace, in Suffield, Conn., April 1, Sidney Albert Kent, aged 66 years, of this city.

MARTINDALE—At residence, 548 Jacksonboul., March 31, 1900, Henry Haughton Martindale. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURNANE—Catherine, nee Leo, beloved wife of Officer James Murnane and mother of M. J., Kate, and Mary, at her residence, 3552 Princeton-av. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m., to Church of Nativity. Silence by carriages to Calvary.

RAYMOND—Mary E., aged 60 years, beloved wife of Thos. Raymond, March 30. Funeral from her late residence, 307 Indiana-st., Monday, April 2, 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

RYAN—April 1, 1900, Wm. H. Ryan, husband of Mari Ryan, nee O'Neil, son of Delia and the late James W. Ryan. Funeral from late residence, 1027 W. Polk-st., Tuesday, at 9 a. m., to St. Jariath's Church. Carriages to Union Depot, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

SHANNON—Sarah Shannon, beloved wife of the late Patrick Shannon, and sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, aged 62 years. Funeral from her late residence, 317 S. Robey-st., Tuesday, April 3, at 9:30, to St. Jariath's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

TICKTIN—Mary, beloved wife of Chas. Ticktin, April 1. Funeral Monday, April 2, 10:30 a. m., from late residence, 1146 W. 61st-st., to Oakwoods. No flowers.

TYLEY—Suddenly of acute bronchitis, at his residence, 6463 Monroe-av., Chicago, Sunday afternoon, April 1, 1900, John R. Tyley, beloved husband of Jennie Spratt. Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, corner 62d-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Ornate Furniture.

The illustration represents a sideboard and table, two pieces out of seven hundred and fifty different articles, manufactured by a factory which devotes its entire energies to making reproductions of the most desirable of all European products. These take the form of Hall Clocks, Parlor and Music Cabinets, Writing Desks, Parlor and Library Tables, Dining-room and Hall Furniture and Bedroom articles.

Outside of our own hand made furniture, this factory stands pre-eminent for first-class work. One member of the firm has spent half of each year for the last twelve years in Europe investigating not only style, but the method of making their reproductions of historic and museum pieces.

The product of this factory is sold exclusively in this city by The Tobey Furniture Company.

This week we devote our Wabash Avenue front to a display of fine reproduced furniture from these celebrated makers.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.

STUDEBAKER Absolutely Fireproof Mich. Blvd. bet. Congress & Van Buren. Tel. Har. 1599.

2ND YEAR ALWAYS IN **CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.** ENGLISH BY 80 AMERICAN ARTISTS

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

Last of the Wagner Operas This Season.

Curtain At 2 and 8.

Nights, 25, 50, 75, $1; Mats., Wed. ,25; 50; Sat., 25, 50, 75

Next Week **BOHEMIAN GIRL.** Seats Now on Sale.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH. Dearborn Av. and Delaware Place.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

BACH'S ORATORIO

By Celebrated Soloists and Grand Chorus of ONE HUNDRED VOICES.

Benefit of **Passavant Memorial Hospital**

"The Passion of Our Lord According to St. Matthew," by John Sebastian Bach. Sung for the first time in Chicago in many years. SOLOISTS: Miss Mary Elizabeth Stanford, Mrs. Daisy Force Scott, and Messrs. Burt Rogers, Edwin Charles Rowdon, and Clark Leaming. Pianist, Miss Harriet Engel Brown; Organist, Mr. William Middlenschulte; Conductor of String Orchestra, Mr. William Nelson Burritt. Tickets $1.00—On Sale at LYON & HEALY'S, A. C. F. SUMMY CO., and at Door.

POWERS'—To-night and All Week.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ROGERS BROS. IN WALL STREET.

POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS.

Monday, April 9—Two Weeks Only.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

MAUDE ADAMS SEAT SALE APRIL 9TH, 9 A.M.

Farewell Appearances as "BABBIE" in **THE LITTLE MINISTER.**

McVICKER'S Jacob Litt, Lessee & Mgr.

The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.

::TONIGHT::

JACOB LITT'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

IN OLD KENTUCKY

THE RECORD BREAKER

Every Night and Sat. Mat. 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Wed Mat., all reserved, 25 and 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Tonight at 8:25—Mat. Sat. at 2.

Jas. A. Herne's Wonderful Play.

LAST TIMES The Season's Greatest Success. **SAG HARBOR**

GREAT NORTHERN Evenings Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

25c Mats. Wed. Sat.

WM. GILLETTE'S GREAT PLAY, **Secret Service**

Next—Corinne, "JOLLY LITTLE HOST."

ALHAMBRA 25c Mats. Sunday Thursday and Saturday.

How Hopper Was Side Tracked

Next Sunday Matinee—HUMAN HEARTS

LYRIC—WASHINGTON ST., Opp. City Hall.

A thousand persons turned away Sunday.

SAPHO! All Aboard!

McNULTY SISTERS and Vaudeville.

Night—10c—20c—30c.

Matinees Daily—10c, 20c, 25c—Best Seats.

Next—JOHNSON'S WIDOWS and Vaudeville.

DEARBORN STOCK CO.

DON'T FORGET TUESDAY MATINEE.

THE SOCIETY COMEDY DRAMA,

THE WIFE

Reg. Mats.—Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

Souvenir Mats.—Every Tuesday and Thursday.

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THE A

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy..... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy..... 5 cents
Daily, per week..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week..... 17 cents
Daily, per month..... 50 cents
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO. 643, A. F. & A. M., 406 and 408 Milwaukee-av.—Stated meeting on Wednesday, April 4, at 8 p. m. Work. Master Masons cordially invited.
ARTHUR WALTHER, W. M.
FRED F. HANDRUP, Secretary.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900.

Preparing for Natural Gas Exhaustion.

Realization of the imminence of the time when the natural gas supply of Indiana will be exhausted is brought by the news that the glass manufacturers are loading up in anticipation of the exhaustion. A Muncie dispatch in the Indianapolis News says that the glassmakers are carrying immense stocks. One of the Muncie concerns has acres after acre of finished ware piled high in its mammoth warehouses, much of the goods having been carried for more than a year. The same condition exists in most of the larger factories in the gas belt, and those that lack capital are borrowing money for the purpose. Glass can be manufactured more cheaply with natural gas than in any other way. It was this that led to the establishment of so many factories in the gas belt. When the natural gas supply is exhausted they will be forced to move somewhere else where coal is cheap, the fuel being relatively expensive in that part of Indiana. The matter of moving will require some time, and the supplies are laid in in anticipation of that and also in expectation of a necessity of higher prices when coal supplants gas as fuel.

Death of Archibald Forbes.

Archibald Forbes was the most noted of what might be called the third generation of war correspondents. The description of battlefield scenes for the newspapers can scarcely be said to have been a distinct craft until the time of the Crimean war, and it was not until the American slaveholders' rebellion that war correspondents gained a clearly recognized place in camp and in the public prints. The Franco-Prussian war brought a third corps of such men into prominence, and Archibald Forbes was the foremost of these. For many years after 1870 he was almost constantly before the public, either as a chronicler of every subsequent conflict worthy to be called a war or by the numerous books, in which he worked over the varied materials gleaned through his exciting experiences. He suffered his share of the hardships that are a part of his hard profession, and it is supposed these somewhat shortened his life. Thus, though he recently wrote a history of the famous Black Watch regiment, he had to leave the chronicling of its exploits in south Africa to younger hands. Now he is dead, and the place of vantage he so long occupied will pass to such of the Transvaal war correspondents as survive and use their materials as skillfully as he used his.

Rural Free Delivery and Railway Mail Rates.

The resolution of the Iowa Legislature asking for the extension of the rural free delivery system to every part of Iowa has been presented in Congress by Representative Lacey. Iowa at present has a more extensive free delivery service than any other State except Indiana and hence the Iowans have a keener appreciation of the value of the service, and it is but natural that they should ask its extension. Competition for the free delivery is keen now and Congressmen are besieging the Postoffice department with petitions for the establishment of new routes in their districts. The department divides the service among the States as evenly as possible and only establishes routes where they will be of greatest advantage. Extension to every locality is impossible under the present conditions, with an enormous deficit in the revenues of the department. The right way to bring about universal free delivery is to place the Postoffice department on a business basis. Most effective would be any plan by which the Postoffice department would pay just rates for the transportation of the mails. If the railroads were paid only 50 per cent more than a private corporation would pay for the same service then the department would save enough money to be able to extend the rural free delivery to every thickly settled section. Legislatures that pass resolutions favoring free delivery would do well to add to it a demand for economy in the railway mail service.

The Machinists' Strike Ended.

The agreement entered into by the Chicago machinists and their employers is a compromise, whereby the latter concede none of those demands made by the former which would, if yielded to, have deprived them of the control of their own shops. The employés gain shorter hours and will get before long, in all probability, increased wages. The manufacturers are doing so well at this time that compliance with these demands can cause them no inconvenience. They agree also that they will not discriminate against union labor. They have not done so in the past. They agree also to recognize the union to the extent that differences arising between employer and employé which cannot be settled satisfactorily by them shall be referred for settlement to the national organizations—the Metal Trades association and the International Association of Machinists—to be settled promptly by them, and that no strike or lockout shall be called until the national associations have tried to settle the dispute by negotiation or arbitration. The walking delegate, of whom the manufacturers stand in great fear, gains nothing by the agreement. The workmen in each shop will have their own committee and deal through it with their employer. No walking delegate will have authority to take matters into his own hands, run the shop, and act for the workmen. This is a happy ending of what might have been a long-drawn-out and ugly labor contest, involving all the large cities of the country. If the machinists do not try soon to get more than they have just obtained, and if manufacturers live up to their part of the agreement loyally there is no reason why there should not be a long peace in the metal trades industry.

SENATOR DAVIS' MISTAKES.

The Foraker Porto Rico bill provides that all merchandise and articles now entering Porto Rico free of duty under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War shall continue to be admitted free when imported from the United States. That measure of free trade with the United States which the Porto Ricans are enjoying now is not to be taken from them.

Following are the more important articles which are admitted into Porto Rico duty free at this time: Flour, rice, codfish, pork, bacon, fresh beef and mutton, machinery for making and refining sugar and other agricultural purposes, plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes, and other agricultural implements, quinine, rough lumber, and wood for making hogsheads or casks for sugar and molasses. Of the Porto Rican imports from the United States during the eight months ending Feb. 28 last, foodstuffs, which are now on the Porto Rican free list and which are to remain there, constituted more than one-fourth.

Senator Davis said the other day of the Foraker bill that it gives the Porto Ricans free rum, but taxes the flour out of which is made the bread they eat, and taxes their clothing, boots and shoes, and medicine. It was the misfortune of the Senator that he was not familiar with the subject he was discussing. A little research would have taught him that flour is to be free under the Foraker bill, as it has been. So is quinine. As regards clothing and shoes, Senator Davis overlooked the fact that there is not the same urgent need of them in Porto Rico that there is in Minnesota. The two regions have widely differing climates.

General Davis, the military Governor of Porto Rico, says of the lower-class people, who constitute the great majority of the inhabitants: "Clothing is of less importance than where we have zero weather. Nakedness is common among children up to 4 or 5 years of age. Many thousands—perhaps tens of thousands—do not as a matter of habit wear clothing. And that is common all over the world in tropical countries." The Porto Ricans do not care for woolen goods. The light duties levied on cotton goods by the military tariff have not distressed them. The duties on cottons under the Foraker bill will be no higher than they have been. During the last eight months this country sent to Porto Rico over two million yards of cotton cloth, costing on the average a little less than five cents a yard. Fifteen per cent of the Dingley law duties on such cottons will be less than 3¾ per cent ad valorem, or not quite one-fifth of a cent a yard. In a country where a few yards of cotton go a great ways taxes as light as the one just mentioned are not worth getting indignant over.

"Free rum and taxed clothing" is a cry which will not affect those who know that most Porto Ricans wear little clothing and some of them none, and that an attempt to make rum dear by applying to it the internal revenue taxes of the United States would, to the extent that it was successful, be resented angrily by the Porto Ricans. The affections of a people are not to be gained by interfering suddenly with ancestral ingrained habits.

PUBLIC USES OF POSTAL BANKS.

Five bills for the establishment of postal savings banks have been introduced into Congress since the commencement of the present session. Four out of these five provide for a 2 per cent rate of interest on deposits, and only one for a rate above that, at 2½ per cent. The bill introduced by Congressman Lorimer is generally similar in its essential features to the other bills that have been introduced. It provides for the investment of the postal savings deposits, which are to receive 2 per cent interest, in United States bonds, and, when it is impossible to secure these, in State, municipal, and county bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury is made the custodian of the funds, the Postmaster General being given no say as to their control, except in fixing the expenses of the system and the amount of reserve needed for redemption purposes.

The passage of an act establishing postal savings banks ought to be greatly facilitated by this almost unanimous recognition of the principle that the rate of interest should always be kept below that paid by private savings banks. The class of depositors whom postal savings banks should be designed to secure are those to whom security guaranteed by the government would count for more than the feature of profitableness of investment. Coupled with this governmental guarantee, a 2 per cent rate would be sufficient to attract to the postal banks a vast number of depositors of small means and little courage, who had hitherto kept their money in places of hiding because their fear of taking risks more than offset their desire to make profits. When people of this overdeveloped sense of caution figure among the depositors of private savings banks they are always potential of serious trouble, for they can take fright groundlessly and start a general panic like the ever-present somebody in a crowd who is first to yell "Fire!" Private savings banks would be far better off if they were utterly rid of such depositors, who disturb the general institution of credit by their undue proneness to fly into financial hysterics.

The government could probably make some large profits figuring on a 2 per cent basis of interest on postal savings deposits. Assuming that the funds would be invested in the new 2 per cent refunding bonds, there would be a profit if ever these bonds could be brought below par. But when, owing to the large purchases for purposes of national bank circulation, they got above par, it would not be necessary to buy them for postal savings banks, as ample opportunities should always exist for investment approximately as safe and far more profitable in securities of States and municipalities having good credit. In addition the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to make direct loans of such funds to national banks which will pay interest and also put up sufficient government bond security. It would thus be made possible to apply in times of financial stringency a remedy which would not savor of giving the banks something for nothing, nor of any offensive discrimination whatsoever. Moreover, great profit might result to the government in proper compensation for such relief afforded.

Postmaster Van Cott of New York recently estimated that even if 2½ per cent was paid to depositors the profits from the system would be large enough to wipe out the annual deficiencies of the Postoffice department, which last year amounted to over $6,000,000.

In the preparation of a well-considered postal savings bank act, one feature should be included which was neglected in the finance bill, though urgently recommended by the Monetary commission. The report of that body said:

It is to the interest of the government and of the people that all the people should have an equal opportunity of investing their savings in the obligations of the government when issued. As the mass of the people have not the necessary facilities for the safe custody of bonds, it is suggested that a system be adopted of inscription on the books of the Treasury, instead of bonds, similar to that which has long prevailed in the case of the English consols and of the French rentes. Under this system it will be possible to place government loans by a really popular subscription.

The popular transactions thus referred to in the case of English consols and French rentes are conducted through the medium of postal savings banks. In the United States, as well as in England and France, there is popular distrust of the banks and brokers who buy and sell bonds. The curious feature of the last popular loan in the United States was the small popular interest that was taken in it—the bonds not being bought by the people for whom they were intended, but being quickly gobbled up by the big financial institutions. Postal savings banks would furnish the way for meeting this difficulty on future occasions when the government has to borrow money. The influential members of the Monetary commission should now press Congress to pass a postal savings bank bill embodying this admirable popular feature it so warmly indorsed in its report, but which got omitted from the finance bill.

REPEAL THE WAR STAMP TAXES.

The Washington dispatches say Secretary Gage reported at the Cabinet meeting Friday that the excess of receipts over expenses for the present fiscal year will not fall below $60,000,000 and may rise to $75,000,000 if the revenues for the next three months are equal to those of the last three months. Therefore he expressed himself in favor of a reduction of taxation in order to check the growth of an unwieldy surplus, which must derange the financial affairs of the country unless some outlet is found for it by spending it recklessly or depositing it in banks for them to loan out to the public which contributed it.

It is reported also that the other members of the Cabinet and the President agree with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the propriety of the reduction of taxation. According to one correspondent, however, the President, while convinced of the popularity of cutting down taxation, is in a quandary as to what taxes shall be repealed, and is half inclined to believe that if Congress were asked to undertake this wholesome work of pruning and trimming the revenues it would get into a snarl over the particular taxes that should be wiped out.

It is impossible to believe the President has such apprehensions, because he knows that when the question of reducing taxation is taken up by Congress, as it should be at this session, there are certain taxes which will commend themselves to all as the ones which should be repealed, because they are the ones which the general public is most irritated by and feels the most. Whoever sends a telegram has to put a one-cent stamp on it. Whoever sends goods by railroad or express has to pay for the stamp on the bill of lading. Whoever draws a check has to pay for the stamp on it. Whoever takes out a life or a fire insurance policy has to pay a stamp tax. Every certificate, bond, or note of hand must have its stamp. No lease, deed, or mortgage is valid unless stamps have been affixed to it.

The result is that a majority of the adult males in the United States are reminded with unpleasant frequency that they are paying stamp taxes under a law enacted to provide revenue for a summer war which ended officially two years ago. Indirect taxes may be heavy, but people do not feel them and are not vexed by them as they are by those direct taxes, small though they may be, which are forced on their notice daily or weekly. If the question of revenue reduction were submitted to the popular vote there would be a majority cast for the proposition to repeal the stamp taxes. Congressmen cannot be so unfamiliar with the sentiments of their constituents as to be unaware of that.

The repeal of the war stamp taxes will check the growth of that surplus the Secretary of the Treasury finds so alarming. It will meet with outspoken popular approval. Then why cannot Congress enter on such legislation without waiting for a formal invitation from the President to do so?

THE UNIVERSITY PRIZE.

Sunday, April 1, 1900, will be a red letter day in the calendar of the University of Chicago, for on the morning of that day alma mater woke up over $4,000,000 richer than she was on the morning before. The time limit imposed by Mr. Rockefeller for his $2,000,000 gift expired yesterday morning. On Saturday morning the university was short $163,000 of the $2,000,000 which it was necessary to raise to secure the prize. Within two hours hustling President Harper, accompanied by persuasive Secretary Goodspeed, had not only raised the required sum but considerably more, so as to clinch the bargain. Mr. Rockefeller was notified by the trustees that more than $2,000,000 was in hand and he promptly replied that his $2,000,000 was assured. Had it not been for the character of the day it is probable the campus would have been the scene of hilarious expressions of cheerfulness which might have rivaled those on the Midway in the palmy days of the White City.

By these latest contributions the total of donations to the university is swelled to the immense sum of $11,355,874, over two-thirds of which is to be credited to Mr. Rockefeller. As the result of these subscriptions the university will be enriched with several new structures, including among others an assembly hall, clubhouse, commons building, café, dormitories, and extensions of some of the present buildings, and there will still remain a large sum to be applied to other purposes.

President Harper now proposes to rest from his canvassing labors for a time and let his works follow him. As the university grows, however, its expenses will grow. As intimated by Secretary Goodspeed, this is only the beginning. Its assets now in round numbers are $11,000,000. When it gets $10,000,000 more it will be satisfied, and some day in the near future the President and his secretary will be out after that ten millions. Judging the future by the past they will get it, and the university will be a Cresus among colleges, though it probably will not be any happier than some of the little ones which have worked so hard to make good the $25,000 and $50,000 contingents offered them by Dr. Pearsons. Half a century ago even the leading colleges of the land would have looked upon a $11,000,000 endowment as a dream that could never be realized. But Chicago never does things by halves, and its university is now ready to compare assets with the University of California, Leland Stanford, Harvard, and Yale.

If this vast sum of money is wisely expended the Midway will become a veritable city of knowledge and its influences will radiate far and near. It should be remembered, however, that a colossal aggregation of buildings is not all that constitutes a university. It is possible even for a university with such generous endowments as this to become building poor, for, as the buildings increase and the university enlarges, the running expenses increase proportionately. Mr. Tuck, who recently made a donation to Dartmouth of a quarter of a million dollars upon condition that it be expended upon teaching and not upon buildings, was a wise donor. If the facilities for obtaining an education at the University of Chicago keep pace with its material enlargement, if the buildings are equipped with the most recent appliances of education, and if the chairs of the faculty are occupied by the best professors to be had, the money will be well spent and the results will be such as to make it easier for President Harper and Secretary Goodspeed when they start out on their $10,000,000 campaign.

PEN IRREGULARITIES.

Trustee Schwab has declared he is going to insist that greater care be given in the public schools to the art of writing. The general impression prevails that the school children of today are skillful penmen, and their upright writing has excited much awe in the breasts of those who belong to the old school of slanting penmanship. Of course, they all write alike, just as their elders did in the days when they registered in copy books their convictions that "contentment is better than riches."

It will be interesting to note whether the new style of handwriting ever deteriorates into those illegible scrawls that are the bane of business and of life in general. There has always existed a traditional belief that greatness and good penmanship could not go hand in hand, and certainly many great ones have confirmed this conviction. Some famous writers have been compelled to renounce the pen altogether, and Robert Louis Stevenson used to confess that what manhood he possessed turned pale before the business of addressing an envelope. The paleness often comes upon the one who has to read the address. If the new generation of penmen can prove that just as art and morality may exist together, so it may be possible to reveal writing that is both artistic and legible, they will have accomplished a great educational reform.

TOMORROW'S ELECTION.

The polls will open at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, a little after sunrise. They will remain open until 4 o'clock. That gives ten hours in which to vote. The registration is not heavy and there are many polling places. Every man who chooses to vote can do so without having to wait. The plea of "lack of time" or "inconvenience" cannot be made legitimately as an excuse for not voting.

There will be handed to each voter tomorrow two ballots. On one of them he will have to mark a vote for or against a $2,500,000 bond issue. It is better to vote in the affirmative. The bonds, if issued, will fund a judgment indebtedness of about the same amount on which the city is paying 5 and 6 per cent interest, while the bonds will draw a decidedly lower rate. Expenses will be reduced if the project goes through.

On the other ballot will be found the names of town and Aldermanic candidates. With hardly an exception the Republican nominees for the town offices are the better men. They should be elected. This is not the case with about one-fourth of the Republican Aldermanic candidates. There are nine wards in which Democrats deserve the preference. Following are substantially the recommendations of the Municipal Voters' league:

Ward.	
1.	"Don't vote"
2.	No recommendation
3.	Henry S. Fitch, Ind. R.
4.	William S. Jackson, R.
5.	Edward D. Connor, R
6.	Jacob Frank, R.
7.	"Vote against Fick, D."
8.	"Don't vote"
9.	Joseph A. Smejkal, R.
10.	William F. Brennan, D.
11.	No recommendation
12.	Charles H. Gary, R.
13.	William T. Maypole, D.
14.	Albert W. Belfoure, R.
15.	Walter J. Rayner, D.
16.	Frank Wenkierski, R.
17.	William E. Dever, D.
18.	John H. Kane, R.
19.	"Don't vote"
20.	William J. Danford, D.
21.	Ernst F. Herrmann, Ind. D.
22.	Julius Goldzier, D.
23.	Thomas J. Ford, Ind. D.
24.	No recommendation
25.	No recommendation
26.	William C. Kuester, R.
27.	Alfred T. Johnson, D.
28.	Manning T. Hackley, R.
29.	No recommendation
30.	Charles J. Boyd, D.
31.	Joseph Badenoch, R.
32.	William Mavor, R.
33	John H. Jones, R.
34.	Charles Corkery, R.
35.	Thomas M. Hunter, Ind. R., for two-year term

No recommendation for one-year term.

In wards where there is "no recommendation" all the candidates are considered trustworthy. Voters who wish to secure a good Council will get it if the men on the above list are elected.

WHEELER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Since his return from active service in the Philippines Major General Wheeler has written an article for the Independent on the situation as he saw it. As he is the most prominent military man in the Southern States it is interesting to note the optimism and the sincerity of General Wheeler's expansionist views. He says there "should be no question among the American people as to the duty and wisdom of now uniting in a determined effort to take the situation as it stands and to conduct the affairs of our country so as to add the most to its glory and prosperity."

Two points in General Wheeler's testimony are worth marking. These are his proofs of the good behavior of the American soldiers and his estimate of the number of Filipinos actually under arms last winter. The head men in the various districts were frequently called to the General's headquarters to perfect plans for local civil government. He always asked them whether any American soldiers had committed depredations or been other than a protection to them. Their answers were all in high commendation of the soldiers. When one of these Filipino delegations was asked to put a statement of this kind in writing its members all put their names to the paper in as business-like a style as if they had been American men of affairs. The population as a whole is anxious for peace. General Wheeler believes that the total number of men under arms in Luzon did not exceed 20,000, which would be about one-sixth of 1 per cent of the population of the islands. He shows that the non-combatants have been the greatest sufferers—through the persecutions of Aguinaldo's troops—and he gives a pathetic description of a party of such refugees driven from their homes and marching along in search of shelter with a little child at their head carrying a white flag.

General Wheeler says the rebellion is crushed. He does not believe the American troops will meet with armed resistance during the coming rainy season. There is still some bitterness of feeling among the Tagalos, especially in the Province of Cavite, Aguinaldo's former home; but the great masses of the people are friendly. General Wheeler believes that when they are given as large a degree of self-government as they are capable of handling they will prosper and bring both honor and commercial benefit to the United States. Such an opinion from the military idol of the South cannot fail to discount the empty theorizing of Mr. Bryan.

SOMEBODY suggests that Uncle Sam "trade Kentucky for Cuba." Trade with whom?

THE esteemed Omaha World-Herald cannot be called an insanely enthusiastic Bryan paper.

IN the meantime, the able Democratic editors are welcome to whatever Macrums of comfort they think they have gathered from a certain incident now practically closed.

A MAN convicted of cattle stealing in Wyoming the other day was sentenced by due process of law to a term of three years in the penitentiary. The great West is not what it used to be.

THE Hon. John J. Coughlin expects a triumphant vindication tomorrow.

THE next Mayor of St. Paul will be a man of the name of Smith.

THE Boers are moving northward with the apparent determination of keeping Rudyard Kipling at a certain and definite distance.

"LATE photographs" of Aguinaldo are open to the suspicion of being old ones worked over. They show him in an attitude of rest.

TO go out in a sheepish manner was the only decent and appropriate thing for March to do.

THE main difference between the bicycle of 1899 and the bicycle of 1900 is about $5.

FROM a careful study of the subject the members of the subcommittee of the Industrial commission are inclined to think that a striker who slugs a non-union man for simply working in order to make a living is violating a law of the land.

ONE peculiarity of the Boer Generals is that while they all wear beards they have no elaborate side-whiskers to look after.

"DR." DOWIE ought to be able to secure some eligible lots in "Captain" Streeter's District of Lake Michigan.

THE new style of diamond is oval. But the price remains at the same old round figure.

MR. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG of New York is horribly disfigured, but persists in remaining in the ring.

TO THE West Siders: Keep on complaining of the car service. It relieves you, and the traction company doesn't mind it.

BULGARIA is trying to attract public attention to a superior article of ministerial crisis.

IT is now up to the respectable voter.

BATH-HOUSE JOHN needn't work.

WHEW!—President Harper.

PERSONALS.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff of New York is one of the best amateur billiard players in the State and makes the game his chief recreation.

King Menelek of Abyssinia has an army of at least 100,000 men, armed with the best modern artillery and rifles, with Russian and French advisers.

Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, who is almost 92 years old, has left his comfortable quarters in London and undertaken a voyage to British North Borneo.

Queen Victoria has more living descendants than any other ruler in Europe. She has seven surviving children, thirty-two grandchildren, and thirty-three great-grandchildren.

Paul Meurice, Victor Hugo's executor, has presented to the Bibliothèque Nationale a collection of over a thousand pictures representing Victor Hugo, his family, and places connected with his life.

Captain Charles Sigsbee has accepted the invitation of the Commercial club to visit St. Paul and to act as one of the judges in selecting a design for the bronze tablet to be presented to the steamer St. Paul by the residents of that city.

Emperor William uses the most diversified kinds of letter paper and changes his style often. The latest style in use by the Kaiser shows on the upper left corner the imperial eagle, surmounted by a crown resting upon the famous Hohenzollern helmet, from each side of which fly streamers bearing the German colors. In one of his claws the eagle bears the yellow imperial standard and in the other the purple flag of the King of Prussia.

FRESH SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION.—The Lancet says that owing to the presence of typhoid fever in Natal every man ordered for military service in that colony has been given the option of being inoculated with anti-typhoid serum. It is said that 70 per cent of the troops have accepted the offer.

A JAPANESE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Scientific American says Japan is about to send out an arctic expedition, the object of the Japanese government being to develop in that nation the spirit of adventure and discovery which has rendered the English race so powerful.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SCIENTISTS.—The Lancet says new regulations have been made with reference to persons sending from place to place in India cultures known to contain the living germs of plague. No person who is not a commissioned medical officer, a military assistant surgeon, or a medical practitioner in possession of a good qualification, shall, without special permission, take in his private possession from one place to another any cultures which he knows to contain the living germ of plague.

ANTI-MALARIAL INFLUENCE OF LIME.—In a paper read before the Academie de Medicine, Paris, M. Grellet said the dressing of the soil with lime for farming purposes on the plateau of Châlons-sur-Loing had expelled the malaria from the district. The soil there is clayey and rests on hard impermeable pudding-stone. This anti-malaria influence of lime is not well understood, but may account for the absence of malaria in many parts which are marshy or humid, for example, in Egypt after the inundations of the Nile.

HUMOR OF THE ALCHEMISTS.—The Evening Standard says the alchemists are no longer in fashion, and Nansen, Raleigh, and Röntgen have taken the places of Hermes, Geber, and Flammell. It seems farcical that men could have lived with the sole object of seeking after the "lapis philosophorum" or the "elixir vitæ." The science of chemistry owes its beginning to them, but what monotonous and uninteresting lives they led. Throughout their works there is never a glimmer of wit, though atrocious exaggerations are frequent, and here and there one comes across real treasures of unconscious humor. They all asserted that they could prepare the stone or the elixer, and having invested them with supernatural properties they regarded themselves as superior mortals and possessed of qualities different from those of other men.

Chicago's Shame.

Jacob A. Riis, the great authority on slum conditions and work in our cities, says in "The Chicago Tribune:" "The best street I saw today in a tour of several hours in Chicago was worse than the worst street I ever saw in New York. In every block I saw conditions that, if they existed in New York, would cause the prompt arrest and prosecution of the owners of the property." Mr. Riis' observations referred to the slum districts of the two cities named. Clean streets cost money, but they are worth all they cost.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Before and After Taking.

Preacher Sheldon and Editor Howe can now shake hands and congratulate each other on the brilliancy of their respective failures. "'Ere's yer Capital. All about how to be good."

"'Ere's your Journal. All about Howe to be bad."... And now it's—"'Ere's yer Capital and Journal. All about 'fore and after takin'."—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Even the Birds.

Mr. Robin—"What kind of a nest shall we build this year, dear?"

Mrs. Robin—"Well, if you don't build a prettier one than Mrs. Bluejay's over in the apple tree I'll not set. So there!"—Ohio State Journal.

Delicate Allusion.

The Office Bore—"Why do you call those clipped poems 'gems'?"

The Exchange Editor—"It is a delicate allusion to the paste, don't you see?"—Indianapolis Press.

More Sweeping Reductions.

The coinage of half cents may be a temporary relief. But it will not prevent proprietors of bargain counters from marking their goods down to prices which include one-eighth of a cent as an inducement.—Washington Star.

Mixed Situation.

The politician who keeps his ear close to the ground nowadays finds himself embarrassed to make any intelligible interpretation of the confusing sounds that he may hear.—Detroit Journal.

Choice of Evils in Philadelphia.

Fairly considered, might it not be better even for the saloons to be open on election days than for the ballot boxes to get illegally full?—Philadelphia Times.

When Robert Mantle, bookkeeper for Brown & Elliott, left his house to catch the 7:30 train for town he was torn between hopes that little Bob's cough would turn out to be a bad cold rather than the grip and fears that he had not given himself time enough to get to the station. Two blocks from the house he passed Tompkins, standing out on the front walk in his slippers.

"What's the matter, Tom?" he said. "Ain't you goin' in this mornin'?"

"No, I ain't," said Tompkins. "Got a letter from the house last week sayin' I needn't come at all, any mornin'. 'Regret we are obliged to cut down expenses,' the house said. But I got a private tip the old man thought I was too old for 'em. Bookkeepers are no good after 40, you know, Bob."

Mantle was 38 years old, and the fate of Tompkins might well have worried him, but just at the moment he heard the train whistle for the station.

"Sorry, old man," he called over his shoulder, as he started on a dog trot for the depot. "I'll come in and talk it over with you tonight."

ROBERT MANTLE, BOOKKEEPER.

Mantle was badly out of breath when he clambered on the rear end of the smoking car just as the train started to pull out. Sitting on a high stool and bending over a big ledger is not the best training in the world for a sprinter.

One of the commuters in the smoking car looked up from his paper and called to Mantle as he entered.

"Good mornin', Mantle," he said. "I see all you fellows have gone into a trust at last."

"Let's see the paper?"

"A surprise was sprung on the trade yesterday," the article began, "when it was announced, on apparently good authority, that all the foundries making yellow brass castings have been united in a corporation, to be known as the International Cast Brass company. While it is expected that all the foundries will be run as heretofore, the office departments will be consolidated into one and the headquarters will be removed to New York. In this way a great saving in office expenses will be made. Local brass-founders refused yesterday to either confirm or deny the report."

"It's news to me," said Mantle.

He remembered, however, that Elliott, the junior partner, had had a special trial balance taken off two weeks before, and had

GERALD THOMPSON, OFFICE SYSTEMATIZER AND BUSINESS EXPERT.

spent the last ten days in New York. Besides, even if the new corporation should decide to take him down to the New York office, there he was with a year's lease of his house in Gutta Percha Park on his hands. But, perhaps, after all, there was nothing at all in the story.

"I expect it's just a newspaper story," said Mantle, with an air which was by no means jaunty.

Mantle had just put on his office coat and begun to look over the orders when the telephone bell rang.

"Mr. Mantle!" called the office boy.

It was probably a telephone from the doctor about little Bob.

"O, Mantle!" growled the deep bass voice of the junior partner at the same moment.

As Mantle started to climb down from his stool the call bell from Brown's private office rang, and Brown himself called: "Mr. Mantle, I want to see you."

Mantle went first to see the senior partner, telling the office boy to take the telephone message for him.

"Read that letter," said Brown severely, as Mantle sat down opposite his desk. Then he went on, without giving him time to even begin it:

THE OFFICE BOY.

"That rascal Clawson has got away with $1,200 of our money. Now, I'd like to know what good a bookkeeper is if he don't keep closer watch of the agents than that."

Mantle had never seen the defaulting agent in his life, and could not understand how he could be expected to foresee that Clawson would turn out a thief. But he didn't put the case exactly that way to his employer.

"Clawson's account was O. K. the first of the month, Mr. Brown," he said. "He must have pocketed all the money collected since then."

"Well, we can't have this kind of stealing going on, Mr. Mantle," said Brown in closing the interview. "It'll be to your interest not to let it happen again."

"Mr. Mantle," said Elliott, the junior partner, "this is Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is an office systematizer. We've employed him to go over the books with you and see if he can't devise some short cuts which will save time and money."

Mr. Thompson was a young man with a

BROWN, THE SENIOR PARTNER.

beetling brow, a jet black mustache, and a clammy hand. He was also odorous of violet water.

"We'll go right and begin work, if you please, Mr. Mantle," he said.

"Mr. Thompson is one of the leading experts in the country," concluded Elliott. Then he added to the latter gentleman: "I hope you'll be able to cut down our office expenses considerably, Mr. Thompson."

The office force of Brown & Elliott consisted of Mantle himself, the office boy, and two women stenographers. Mantle wondered where the cut was coming in.

"In the first place," began Expert Thompson, "we'll do away with all these heavy ledgers. They are out-of-date and unnecessary. We'll keep each account on a separate sheet of paper.

"Then we must keep each class of accounts in a different colored ink, so that we can tell at a glance what each sheet refers to. I'll get you up a blank by the use of which you can tell the shop cost and the pro-rated departmental cost of every item and you will never be obliged to take a trial balance at all. When you have finished

ELLIOTT, THE JUNIOR PARTNER.

each day the trial balance will already be on the sheets."

Mantle, who had been keeping plain double entry books for fifteen years, did not understand exactly what Expert Thompson was getting at. His heart failed him as he saw the office systematizer going through his neatly kept books with red and blue pencils and he felt certain that after Thompson got through systematizing it would take him at least a month to get things running smoothly again.

It was almost noon before he thought of asking the office boy what the telephone message for him was. By that time the boy had forgotten. He remembered that it was from some man who wanted to talk to Mantle personally on an important matter and had left word for Mantle to call him up at once.

"Say," said the boy. "I ought to have wrote that number down, but I thought I was going to see you right away and so I didn't."

When it came time to balance cash for the night Mantle found himself $5 short. He went over every entry in his journal without finding a trace of the missing money. Finally, in despair, he sent a telegram out to the house saying that he was detained by business and couldn't get home until

"OLD" TOMPKINS—"WORN OUT."

late. He was determined not to let Expert Thompson find a false balance on the first day of his investigation.

He got a bite to eat at a quick lunchroom and came back at 6:30 o'clock to hunt up that missing five. Besides the expert had needed so much attention during the day that his regular work was far behind.

At 11 o'clock he had gone over the books three times without finding the error and the last train for Gutta Percha Park left at 11:30. Just as he was about to give up in despair Elliott, the junior partner, and Expert Thompson came in.

"What's the matter, Mantle?" said Mr. Elliott. "We were on our way home from the theater and saw the light in the office," he added by way of explanation.

Mantle said that his cash was $5 short and that he was trying to find it.

"By George," said Elliott, "that's too bad. I took that $5 out of the drawer this noon while you were out at lunch and forgot to make a note of it. But when Mr. Thompson once gets his system working you won't have any more trouble of that kind. You had better hurry up or you'll miss the last train."

Which he did.

Hand of Fate.

Curry—"Do you believe in the hand of fate?"

Sherry—"Yes. I dropped my wad last night on four kings."—Ohio State Journal.

PROBLEM OF WAR TAX.

POLITICAL LEADERS SEE "LIVE WIRE" IN THE MEASURE.

Condition of the Treasury Will Not Justify the Repeal of the Law in Its Entirety and Opposition Will Arise if Any Portions of Its Are Annulled by Congress—What the Republicans Would Like to Do—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., April 1.

Some of the leaders here have come to the conclusion the war revenue problem is likely to prove a live wire politically and that it cannot be touched at all without disaster. It is admitted the people are growing restless, but the difficulty is that the condition of the Treasury, in view of the refunding operations, will hardly justify the repeal of all the war taxes, and it will be almost impossible to make discriminations without arousing dangerous hostility.

Problem of the War Revenue Tax.

If the whole war revenue law could be repealed the political leaders think it would be worth while doing, but to leave the extra taxes on one industry or commodity and take them from another, would, they say, be impossible to accomplish.

The internal revenue for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1899, was about $100,000,000 greater than for the previous year. Part of the increase was due to commercial prosperity, but, on the other hand, the war revenue is now coming in faster than ever, so the estimate of a hundred millions annually from this source is quite conservative. Thus far this fiscal year the customs show an increase of $27,000,000 and internal revenue of $18,000,000 over the same period of last year. The receipts have increased $45,000,000, and at the same time the expenditures have decreased $95,000,000 compared with last year. Up to date the surplus of receipts over expenditures since July 1 is about $55,000,000. It will reach at least $75,000,000 for the fiscal year, whereas last year there was a deficit of nearly $90,000,000. It is evident that with $100,000,000 of war revenue, and a probable surplus of $75,000,000, to repeal the law entirely might create a deficit, while to leave it as it is will create a surplus of dangerous proportions.

What the government financiers would like to do would be to split the difference, literally, and if possible cut off 50 per cent of the war revenues, and leave the rest. For the last fiscal year the receipts from stamps on documents amounted to $39,000,000, and from proprietary articles $5,000,000, in round numbers. The special taxes on bankers, theaters, billiard-rooms, and similar enterprises make about $5,000,000 more. It is evident, therefore, that by repealing merely the stamp and special taxes $50,000,000 of taxes could be wiped out.

What the Financiers Would Like to Do.

These are the particular taxes most distasteful to the people. The stamps on express receipts, telegrams, checks, and similar documents are invariably borne by the individual. It is admitted the repeal of all stamp taxes would be popular, and, indeed, it is also admitted by Republican leaders that the failure to repeal them may prove distinctly unpopular.

The bugaboo, however, is the extra war tax on beer. The brewers have served notice that if any of the war revenues are dispensed with the emergency tax on beer must be included. This would mean $30,000,000 more, or a total of $80,000,000, and with that much repealed it would be impossible to keep the other fraction, and the whole law would have to go by the board.

The dilemma which the leaders are trying to solve is how to get rid of the stamp taxes without provoking a fight with the brewery trust.

The agitation for a repeal of portions of the tax has been based among Congressmen on political grounds only. They do not fear a surplus at all, as they know they can soon wipe it out with a few mosaic pictures in the way of composite public buildings and river and harbor bills. The friends of the ship subsidy bill and of the Nicaragua Canal do not want the war taxes repealed and they are joined to the advocates of public buildings and other internal improvements. When these influences are coupled with the difficulty of repealing part of the war tax and the possibility of a deficit if all are abandoned, it will be seen the prospect of legislation in this direction is not as good as it might be, in spite of the popular demand for relief from war measures which are even more of an annoyance than an exaction.

Can Easily Dispose of the Surplus.

Republican leaders in both House and Senate are completely upset over the publication of parts of the original report of Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the War department, showing that he originally held to the theory that the constitution was extended over the island as soon as the treaty was ratified. Mr. Magoon's later report, holding just the contrary, was made much of by General Grosvenor and the other House leaders responsible for the tariff idea. Aside from that, Magoon's change is of little importance, except to show the change in the legal point of view of his superiors, as Magoon is only a clerk and his duty was really only to collect authorities and fortify decision of his chief.

Magoon Matter Annoys Party Leaders.

The fact that Magoon reported favorably to the constitutional extension idea was well known, as was the strong report presented by the Insular commission, also on the side of the constitutional question the Democrats now hold, and which was suppressed likewise. Now that extracts from Magoon's first report have been printed, the Democrats still insist on their resolution calling for its text, the intention being to print the two opinions in parallel columns as campaign documents.

The Republicans are much troubled over the prospect of having the law clerk of the War department and ex-Senator Edmunds quoted as Republican authorities for the doctrine that the constitution follows the flag.

The publication of portions of Magoon's early decision will not affect the Porto Rican bill at all. The Republicans who are objecting to the tariff do so on the grounds of common fairness, not on constitutional questions, and votes in the Senate would not be influenced because a War department law clerk changed his mind two or three times.

What is regretted chiefly is that Magoon was ever quoted as an authority at all, when it was well understood he was merely obeying instructions, and his views were merely those of an attorney.

John R. McLean, recently Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and a leading representative of his party, proposes in an humble manner to duplicate the performance of Mr. Bryan at the Republican convention of 1896. Mr. McLean announces that he will attend the gathering at Kansas City as a plain reporter for his paper. He refuses to go as a delegate from Ohio, but, on the contrary, will confine himself to routine newspaper work. There be those who believe Mr. McLean considers himself as good a reporter now as Mr. Bryan was four years ago when he sat in the press gallery of the national convention at St. Louis.

McLean to Go to Kansas City as Reporter.

It is even intimated that when the Kansas City delegates behold Mr. McLean laboring as a reporter, his hands smeared with lead pencil dust, his sleeves rolled up, and a torrent of perspiration pouring from his forehead as he strives to follow the gymnastics of convention orators, a Vice Presidential movement might be started which would sweep Mr. McLean from the gallery.

But Mr. McLean has not said he would accept second place on the Bryan ticket. He has gone no further than to declare he would attend as a "plain newspaper man."

It is also believed that possibly Admiral Dewey may be able to do a good turn for his brother-in-law during his forthcoming Western trip. The Admiral will visit Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and intermediate points from May 1 to 20. It is believed here that his influence will be thrown to Mr. McLean rather than extended in his own behalf.

"I am not entirely satisfied with the shipping bill in its present shape," said Representative Stevens of Minnesota, "but it is the best we could do under the circumstances. If I could frame a bill to suit me I would make some changes, but the one agreed upon by the committee is a pretty good bill. There is some opposition in the country to the payment of subsidies, but if we intend to build up the American merchant marine the government must give some assistance. All first-class European nations pay subsidies to those who construct the shipping employed in transporting the manufactures of their countries and the product of their farms. If we want to compete with these nations we will have to employ the same means resorted to by them.

Stevens' Views on the Shipping Bill.

"There is also some opposition by the press of the country to the introduction of the pneumatic mail tube system. While an appropriation for this service would not be a subsidy the company installing the system would undoubtedly derive great benefit should Congress authorize the extension of the service.

"In the large cities the mails have increased enormously, and it is necessary to employ a system of this sort to transmit them promptly. When Congress is called on to appropriate money for improvements it cannot stop to ask if this person or that one would be benefited by its action.

"It must ascertain if the proposed legislation is for the benefit of a majority of the people, and if the government is getting an honest return for the money it expends."

One great obstacle will be removed from the pathway of the Quay case during this week, as the Porto Rican tariff and governmental bill will be voted on Tuesday at 4 o'clock. It is extremely doubtful if this will help the Pennsylvanian in his fight for a seat in the Senate. A great many Senators are of the opinion that the case will not be disposed of at this session, although it is quite certain there is a majority in the Senate in favor of seating Mr. Quay.

One Obstacle Less in Quay's Path.

It will be remembered that an agreement was reached some time ago to make this case the unfinished business, beginning on April 3, but with the understanding that it should not interfere with the Porto Rican bill, the Spooner resolution giving the President authority to govern the Philippines until Congress legislates for these islands, appropriation bills, conference reports, and a number of other matters of importance. On Tuesday the Porto Rican bill will be out of the way for a time, although it may come before the Senate again in the shape of a conference report.

Senator Spooner is anxious to have his Philippine resolution acted on, and it is not believed he will be willing to give way for the Quay case, although he favors giving the Pennsylvanian the seat on the appointment of the Governor. Besides this there are a number of appropriation bills which have passed the House, and are now ready to be taken up by the Senate.

This will keep that body busy for some time with business which will exclude the consideration of the case of Mr. Quay, and if that matter is brought up in the near future it will be for discussion only, as it is probable a vote will be deferred for some time and possibly until next session.

Senator Hale, the fashion plate of the Senate, gave his associates a distinct shock yesterday, and only those who know how much attention the Maine leader pays to his attire will appreciate the surprise of his colleagues. Mr. Hale is one of the best dressed men in the Senate, and has never been known to depart from the rules in regard to correct attire. On Saturday he appeared in the Senate arrayed in a frock coat, silk hat, and all the other little accessories which go to make up a properly dressed man, except as to his footgear. He wore a pair of shoes of the latest pattern, but instead of being black they were of a dark brown color. His colleagues could hardly believe their eyes, and it is a tribute to Senator Hale's rank as a man of the world that his associates now say: "Tan shoes must be all right with frock coats, or Hale wouldn't wear them."

Tan Shoes Give the Senate a Gentle Shock.

Notwithstanding Director Merriam has interfered somewhat with plans of Congressmen in the distribution of census patronage by notifying them that a larger proportion of women than men will be required in the Census office, the Director has a large number of friends in the House, as was evidenced by the conversation of a group of Western Congressmen, one of whom said: "Merriam has been as fair as a man could be in the distribution of patronage. He has gone at his job in a business-like manner and will get a first-class census. I wish him luck, as he knows what he is about." These sentiments were indorsed by all those engaged in the conversation.

Merriam's Work Meets with General Approval.

"I am in favor of the general establishment of the rural free delivery service," said General Hull of Iowa, today. "One route has been established in my district and two or three others are about to be put in operation. This is one of the most popular schemes the government has yet attempted, and the farmers are anxious to have it extended. There will be a large increase in the appropriation for that service this year. I understand the Postoffice committee will put an item in their bill appropriating $1,700,000. I am in favor of giving the Postoffice department $3,000,000 for this service. The department reports increases the postal receipts. I believe the system will be a self-sustaining one. The farmers, who bear their burden of the taxations to supply the revenues for running the government, are as much entitled to have their mails delivered at their doors as are the people who live in the cities."

Gen. Hull of Iowa Favors Rural Free Delivery.

"Figures furnished by the Treasury department showing a large decrease in the value of liquor sent to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines," said Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan, "give the direct lie to the charge that these importations have increased enormously since the evacuation by Spain, and that our soldiers consume large quantities of wines and malt liquors. There are about 70,000 soldiers in these islands, and that the importation of spirituous liquors have decreased is a tribute to the sobriety of the American soldiers."

Speaks for the Sobriety of the Soldiers.

The Relief committee of the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is seeking funds to continue its work of aiding worthy persons left dependent through the death of relatives in the nation's service. Since the increased scope of the army and navy operations has made the need for relief more general the committee has been hard pressed for means to meet all demands. Lunchrooms in Washington have greatly assisted in the work here, but remote points are in many instances uncared for. Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1019 Sixteenth street, N. W., and Mrs. Mary E. Chamberlin, 734 Seventeenth street, N. W., are authorized to receive any donations sent to the fund.

Neither the President nor members of Congress, it is believed, would care much whether the constitution followed the flag or not, if only Porto Rico were involved. The serious question regards the Philippines. If they come under the constitution the people there are citizens, the tariff barriers will be broken down, and the open door policy will die in its own birthplace. The sentiment against keeping the Philippines under such conditions is widespread, and many members of Congress admit privately what Senator Foraker declared openly, that if the tariff laws are to be extended to the islands, and the Filipinos are made citizens, the Islands will be allowed to retain their independence under the protectorate of the United States.

Difficulty Is Not with Porto Rico.

T. B. BLACKSTONE QUITE ILL.

Former President of Chicago and Alton Road Suffers an Attack of Pneumonia—Recovery Expected.

Timothy B. Blackstone, 252 Michigan avenue, formerly President for many years of the Chicago and Alton railroad, is seriously ill. He has been suffering from pneumonia, and his condition on Saturday was regarded as critical, but was reported yesterday to be considerably improved. Dr. Frank Billings stated that Mr. Blackstone's symptoms were so encouraging as to warrant the hope that he will recover.

"Mr. Blackstone suffered an attack of pneumonia," said Dr. Billings, "which showed itself first a week ago last Thursday. He became seriously ill, but the progress of the disease was free from complications, and, though its duration was somewhat greater than in ordinary cases, it is now at an end, and Mr. Blackstone is convalescent. I expect his entire recovery."

Mr. Blackstone, who was born at Branford, Conn., in 1829, and entered the service of a railroad in the East when 18 years old, came to Illinois in 1851. He was employed for five years by the Illinois Central road, and in 1856 became connected with the Joliet and Chicago railway as chief engineer. He was made its President in 1861. Three years later the road was merged into the Chicago and Alton, and Mr. Blackstone became the President of the enlarged system. He held his place at the head of the Chicago and Alton until his retirement, about a year ago, after directing the affairs of the road continuously for more than thirty-five years.

During his connection with the Illinois Central road, when he was engaged in forwarding surveys and superintending the construction of the line, Mr. Blackstone made his headquarters at La Salle, Ill., and for the term served that city as its Mayor.

M'GUIRE FOR TRADES COUNCIL.

Secretary of United Carpenters' Societies Denies Advising Chicago Unions to Withdraw.

P. J. McGuire, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Carpenters' Societies, yesterday confidently predicted the report that his visit to Chicago was for the purpose of urging the withdrawal of the Carpenters' unions from the Building Trades Council. He denied that he had advised the Philadelphia carpenters to secede from the Building Trades Council of that city, or that such action had been taken. "The carpenters of Chicago are not going to withdraw from the Building Trades Council," said he, "and the council is not going to be dissolved. I came to Chicago to give the carpenters financial assistance and to investigate the situation."

CHICAGO AND OMAHA.

Pictures and Notes En Route.

"Pictures and notes en route, illustrating the scenic features of Northern Illinois and Iowa, as seen from the car window of the Illinois Central's Chicago-Omaha line," is the title of an illustrated descriptive book. Send for free copy to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, I. C. R. R., 99 Adams street.

LITTLE TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS.

Government ownership of the public utilities in Sydney, N. S. W., generally has been of a satisfactory character. The general government, and not the municipality, owns them, and they include street car lines, telephone system, lights, water, etc. The government also operates the telegraph and railroads. Our telephone system, which is excellent, costs subscribers £5, or about $25 in American money. Our street car fare is four cents, and first-class service is being furnished and a handsome profit covered back into the government treasury.

STATE OWNERSHIP IN SYDNEY.

THOMAS IRONS.

[Mr. Irons, who is a large manufacturer at Sydney, is at the Auditorium Hotel.]

The organization of suffragists effected by Mrs. Devereux Blake in New York is not likely to injure the standing of the National Suffragist association. Mrs. Blake has said it was not intended as an antagonistic society. The women who are mentioned in an official capacity in connection with the new organization are nearly all unknown. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's name is used, but it is probable that the use is unauthorized. There is a St. Louis woman who has been provoked at some action of the national society, and she has joined forces with Mrs. Blake, telling her that there was opportunity for a new organization.

NO FEAR OF MRS. BLAKE'S SOCIETY.

CATHERINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.

[Mrs. McCulloch is President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association and an officer in the National American Equal Suffrage association.]

I think it is safe to say that at least 75 per cent of the silver Republicans of the West, who supported Mr. Bryan in 1896, will cast their votes for President McKinley this year. Indications are the silver issue will cut little figure in the coming election. Whether or not Mr. Bryan so willed it, other issues have forced themselves to the front, and it is on these issues the silver Republicans find themselves much more in sympathy with the Republican than the Democratic party. They are all expansionists, and in general approve the policy of the administration.

SILVERITES AND McKINLEY.

LEE MANTLE.

[Mr. Mantle is the former Senator from Montana and was a prominent silver Republican in the campaign of 1896. He is a member of the Industrial subcommission which has been in session in Chicago.]

There can be no doubt the south African war has done a great deal in the way of drawing Canada—and I believe the same is true of the other British colonies—much closer to the mother country and strengthening the bonds of imperial union. It has been frequently said that Canada's zeal in behalf of the mother country has in mind calling for equally warm support from England in its contention with the United States on the Alaskan boundary question, but this is not true. Canada has acted purely from unselfish and lofty patriotic motives, and there has been no thought of working with any ulterior purpose in view. I think this development of imperial patriotism is likely to have a far-reaching effect in the future relations of Canada, England, and the United States.

CANADA AND ALASKA.

THOMAS FULLERTON.

[Mr. Fullerton is a merchant of Montreal. He was at the Wellington Hotel yesterday.]

No true friend of organized labor will contend all its methods are just. In fact, it must be admitted some of them are exceedingly arbitrary and unjust, but it cannot be denied the battle as a whole is against unjust and arbitrary conditions. Labor has done much for humanity and civilization, but it cannot hope to secure public confidence or make substantial gains for itself except it keeps within the lines of law and order. But organized labor is here to stay. Ultimatums calling for its disbandment might as well be directed against the water flowing over Niagara Falls.

LABOR MUST REGARD LAW AND ORDER.

JOHN L. KENNEDY.

[Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Industrial subcommission which has been sitting in Chicago, of the Typographical union, and a former President of Columbia Union No. 16 of Washington, D. C.]

As the result of a year's investigation of the Nome gold diggings, I am satisfied it is the richest gold field in the world, far richer than the Klondike. Those familiar with what has been already done there will not be surprised if the output from that field during the coming year approximates $50,000,000. Unfortunately, however, there is a likelihood of much suffering, owing to the enormous number of people preparing to go there. Men having little money and no knowledge of mining had better keep away.

PROSPECTS OF NOME DIGGINGS.

J. H. SMITH.

[Mr. Smith, who has been a year in the Nome country, was at the Victoria Hotel yesterday.]

TELLS OF VISIT TO CUBA.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS ON RECENT VISIT.

Messrs. Platt, Aldrich, and Teller Make a Preliminary Statement of Their Observations After Visiting the Island—People Anxious for Independence, but Most of Them Are Patient—Municipal Election in May an Important Test—Need of More Capital.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—The subcommittee of the Senate, consisting of Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, and Teller, which went to Cuba for the purpose of personally investigating conditions on the island with a view to intelligent action by Congress with respect to Cuba, has returned to Washington. Senator Platt, chairman of the subcommittee, tonight authorized the following statement concerning the subcommittee's observations:

"We inquired as carefully and completely as we could, with the limited time at our disposal, into the condition of the people of the island, their needs, and the prospect of the establishment of an independent, satisfactory, and stable government by and for the people of Cuba.

"It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence.

Test in Municipal Elections.

"All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government.

"Much will depend upon the result of these elections. If they take place without disorder and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction.

"The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment, by a people who have had little opportunity to study its principles or its details, its necessities, or its responsibilities. Many of the more conservative citizens and business-men, unfortunately, show too much disposition to hold aloof.

"We were much impressed by the evidence of good administration of the affairs of the island under Governor General Wood. He has a difficult and complicated problem to deal with; conditions growing out of 300 years of Spanish misrule, and the consequent character of the people of Cuba make every step in its solution embarrassing, but we are convinced that he is the right man in the right place, and that his administration, though firm, is as gentle as possible and calculated to lead the people wisely to the establishment of an independent government which shall have close relations with our own and in which the interests both of the people of Cuba and the United States shall be surely subserved.

Cubans Like Children.

"It is not too much to say that the people of Cuba in respect to the formation of a stable and beneficent government are much like children who have to be taught and led. They regard the United States as their friend and teacher, and as a whole are quite willing to be guided.

"There are great possibilities in the island. It is fertile, has great natural resources, and is capable of supporting a population four or five times larger than it numbers at present.

"On the whole there has been marvelous recuperation since the declaration of peace, but it needs American capital and American enterprise, which hesitate as yet to go there. English and German capital seems more confident, and is being invested. Surely our own people ought to have as much confidence in the future of Cuba as foreigners have. On the whole we were much pleased and encouraged.

"The people of the United States and of Cuba should alike exercise patience, being assured that thereby progress will be most certain."

REPORT ON THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Grosvenor Explains the Purposes of the Amended Shipping Measure—Speaks for the Majority.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has presented to the House the amended shipping bill and the report in its support by the majority of the committee constituting all the Republican members. The report says in part:

"Our abundant natural resources and our industrious and increasing population make it of great value to increase the means of profitably disposing of our surplus productions, and as our export trade is increased so will be home consumption and employment.

"Our exporting competitors have for a long time been devoting themselves to increasing their export trade and getting possession of markets. Africa is an example of the methods pursued of partitioning territory or recognizing 'spheres of influence,' possibly eastern Asia being eventually destined to receive similar treatment."

Trade Opening in Asia.

"China," the report continues, "may be left open to fair and equal competition with respect of trade with the United States," in which event, the committee believes, "one of the largest, if not the largest, fields for the trade and commerce of other nations will be opened to those possessing the facilities of taking advantage of opportunity."

The nation first in the field "with its own productions and its own means of transportation" will achieve the largest success, as China must remove the barriers which now almost entirely exclude foreign intercourse. "Other parts of the world in which our commerce holds so small a share would repay particular study."

The need of abundant establishments for the construction, docking, and repairing of ships, "an adequate navy," and a great fleet of merchant vessels, "all in readiness for any exigency," is asserted by the report to be "a self-evident proposition." On these grounds other nations have fortified themselves by increasing their sea power in all of the ways referred to, with the object of "strengthening their facilities and power for carrying on foreign commerce."

Purpose of the Bill.

After giving the statistics on the extent of tonnage the world over, the cost of ship building, wages, etc., Mr. Grosvenor's report sums up "the cardinal purposes of the bill," as follows:

1. To aid in a real practical way—and, no doubt, under existing conditions, the only possible way—in bringing, to the greatest extent possible, our own foreign trade back into our own hands, and thus saving to our country certainly more than $100,000,000 transportation money annually, which now goes to increase the wealth of other nations.

2. To greatly increase the exportation and sale of all kinds of our superabundant productions, and especially in the vast regions of eastern Asia, evidently soon to be opened to the trade of the world. This is a trade that the nation best prepared to engage in will necessarily get the greater proportion of by its own ships under its own flag, and with its own postal facilities and its own commercial establishments for the disposal of its productions.

3. To bring into existence at the earliest possible time a great American fleet of merchant vessels, built in our own country, with our own material and by our own labor, as a most necessary means of national aid and national safety in times of international war, or other disturbances, the probability of which is unhappily not small, even now.

4. To increase the number of our citizens who will be educated in seafaring work, and who will thus have the skill and be better able to defend the honor and interests of our country on the seas, however sudden the occasion may happen.

5. The bill, we think, will, if the proposed compensation is large enough, accomplish these great and important purposes.

"No Ground for Monopoly."

General Grosvenor's report concludes:

"It will, of course, take a considerable time to reach the desired end, but the sooner the policy is entered upon the sooner and easier will be its accomplishment. The means proposed are open to the capital, the enterprise, and the skill of all our citizens alike, and on equal terms. There is no ground for any form of monopoly. There is absolute safety to the Treasury in the fact that no payment can be made until in each and for each voyage the work is actually performed. As we have before stated, it is certain that no vessel, great or small, fast or slow, in the list can afford to make a single voyage without also having a large commercial business income from the same voyage, and in doing which commercial business she is fulfilling one of the great purposes of the bill.

"In view of the foregoing considerations we earnestly recommend the speedy passage of the bill."

The bill and amendments previously have been made public. The anti-trust amendment is slightly changed, so that in case of a combination those participating in it are excluded from the benefits of the bill, instead of the previous plan, which would have operated alike against those in and out of the combination.

MAYOR REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

Declares Charges Made in Speeches Before the Commercial Club Are False—Arraigns Its Members.

"The Commercial club millionaires cannot worry me, and any man who thinks I will pay any attention to what he says in a speech before that organization is wasting his time," said Mayor Harrison yesterday, in speaking of the criticisms on the city administration made at the club dinner at the Auditorium on Saturday night. "I read what was said there—I like to read now and then what my enemies say of me—but any criticism of me personally, or my acts, or the acts of others for which I am responsible, is an absolute waste of words.

"Don't you know what is the matter with the Commercial club? Why, the Commercial club is sore on me because I will not be its tool. When I came into office three years ago the Commercial club, not as a body perhaps, but its members individually, tried to boss me. When they found they could not do that they began to abuse me. The members of that club never have lost an opportunity to abuse me, and the club itself has made opportunities for others to abuse me.

"Who belong to the Commercial club? A lot of millionaires and capitalists, directors of corporations and men who are heavy stockholders in corporations that always are looking for something for nothing, corporations that prefer to pay as little as possible for what they can drag out of the city. I believe that if you would look at its membership list carefully you would find that every member is interested in some way in a corporation that looks continually for something from the city without having any desire to pay for it.

"The talk at that club that personal rights and property are not protected is false, false from beginning to end; and any man who says that the city administration has not protected life and property either is ignorant or is telling something that he knows is untrue. When these labor troubles began I tried to aid in a peaceful settlement, but my assistance was not wanted. As a citizen and a taxpayer, as well as an officer of Chicago, I want to see these troubles ended, but when my efforts to end them are thrown to one side there is only one thing for me to do, and that is to stand to one side and let the men fighting settle the questions themselves, and to preserve an absolute neutrality, except in maintaining good order.

"As a matter of fact, no strike in this country has been conducted with such good order as any of the Chicago strikes. When 5,000 men in other cities strike you have riots, bloodshed, troops, burning of property. Cleveland's street car strike was small in comparison with the Chicago strikes, as far as numbers are concerned. Here there have been some cases in which non-union men have been assaulted by lawless strikers, but these are few, only one or two a week, and, I think, that is a record worth pointing to with pride.

"When any citizen of this or any other city wants to criticise me, however, he should not appear before a club composed of men who made their money out of franchises for which they paid the city nothing."

BILL PROVIDES RESERVE ARMY.

Representative Hay of Virginia Will Introduce Measure in the House Today.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—Representative Hay of Virginia, member of the House Military committee, will introduce tomorrow a bill to create out of the militia of the several States a reserve volunteer army for use in time of war, to supplement the regular army. The bill contemplates a general broadening of the basis of the National Guard, and its complete organization in time of war into regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps, with the three-battalion formation as in the regular army, and is designed to obviate the necessity of a large standing army upon the expiration of the present law July 1, 1901, increasing the standing army to 65,000 men and authorizing the present volunteer army of 35,000.

The bill makes all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 liable to service; appropriates $4,000,000 annually, and requires the Secretary of War to keep in each State a supply of ordnance stores sufficient for ninety days' use of the National Guard of the State in the event of war.

It provides a system of mobilization by dividing the States into military divisions, and provides for a board of officers in each State, which shall hold examinations for the position of Second Lieutenant in the National Guard, such officers to be promoted for merit and efficiency.

Eleven Cases of the Plague.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 1.—Eleven fresh cases of bubonic plague were officially reported today. Two additional deaths have occurred.

BROWNING KING & CO.

A. L. WALCOTT, Manager. Wabash and Madison.

Men's Easter Clothing.

Our spring lines are ready—the manner in which they have *at once* won attention from dressy men is certainly proof of superiority. *It was our aim to make them so.* We make our own clothing; have the product of the world's best woolens to select from, and employ only the best tailors to execute the work that is planned to please critical men who wear the best of clothes.

Men's Raglan Coats for Easter.

Oxfords and Coverts.

A feature now, and for Easter, is our display of the dressy, deservedly popular "Raglan" coats. We are showing them in Oxfords and coverts. They have that style, fit and hang that characterize the best work obtainable in the tailoring world. . . . They are just received—the prices are satisfactory—see them.

MEN'S SPRING TOP COATS—$15, $20, $25 and $30.
MEN'S SPRING RAGLAN COATS—$20, $25, $30 and $35.
MEN'S SPRING BUSINESS SUITS—$15, $18, $20, $25 and $30.
YOUTHS' SPRING TOP COATS—$10, $12, $15 and $20.
YOUTHS' SPRING SUITS—$10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Boys' Easter Clothing.

Our line of Boys' and Children's Clothing for Spring, including the many novelties especially intended for Easter, are much the largest we have ever shown. We do not know of a new idea or choice novelty that we are not now showing for boys and children.

Men's Spring Hats.

Our Celebrated "STERLING" Three-Dollar Hat.

A better hat value is not to be had even in the $4 and $5 lines elsewhere. We can and *do* guarantee their wear.

Boys' Hats—Derby and Fedora, $1.50, $2.00. Tams and Sailors, 50c to $2.50. Golf Caps, 50c to $1.50.

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SOLD BY ALL DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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What Must be.

The purest type of the purest whiskey must be old, pure, mellow.

The American Gentleman's whiskey must be this or nothing.

The favorite of first-class Cafes, Hotels, and Clubs must be this.

Physicians prescribe only such.

All these superior qualities are combined in

Hunter Baltimore Rye

There must be no deception and Hunter whiskey never deceives or disappoints.

FRED G. STANLEY, Representative, 65 Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.

The man who has lost a leg on the field of battle may find a fairly serviceable substitute in a crutch or a wooden leg, but the man whose lungs have been invaded by the deadly germs of consumption must act promptly or give up all hope.

There is no substitute for a destroyed lung, and there is no hope for lungs that are crippled, save in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Although sweet to the taste it contains no syrup or sugar, which so often disagrees with the dyspeptic stomach. It contains no alcohol to inebriate or create morbid craving for stimulants. It is the only known medicine that, acting through the blood, will build new and healthy lung tissues. It builds up the lungs because it builds up the whole body. It endows a man with the appetite of a football player. It puts strength and muscle into the stomach and intestines, and causes the digestive juices to flow freely. It fills the blood with the elements that build up every organ and tissue of the body. It turns diseased lung tissue into healthy tissue by aiding nature in her own process of tearing down and rebuilding. It cures bronchitis, weak lungs, bleeding from lungs and lingering coughs. It prevents consumption by curing the weakness that leads up to it. Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Below is one of the thousands who have testified to these facts.

Abram Freer, Esq., of Rockbridge, Greene Co., Ills., writes: "My wife had a severe attack of pleurisy and lung trouble; the doctors gave her up to die. She commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she began to improve from the first dose. By the time she had taken eight or ten bottles she was cured, and it was the cause of a large amount being sold here. I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine in the world for lung trouble. My wife is now using the 'Favorite Prescription' for 'turn of life.'"

Feel cranky? Case of constipation. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic.

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Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

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$3 Best Set Teeth $3
Teeth without plates our spec'lty. Fine gold fillings.
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THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

PROFESSOR MACKENZIE WRITES A SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY.

Chicago Preacher and Educator Was Born in South Africa and Knows Its Story—He Has Made Valuable Character Studies of the Leading Boer and British Colonists—Finds Errors on Both Sides and Points Them Out Impartially.

PROFESSOR W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE of Chicago has written a timely and strong book on "South Africa: Its History, Heroes, and Wars," which has just been issued by the Monarch Book company of this city. Among the various books relating to affairs in south Africa there is none so comprehensive and so instructive as this. The author was himself born in south Africa, although educated elsewhere, and knows the history of the country, inside and outside, through and through. It is a masterly presentation which he has here made, not only of the main and most evident facts in the case, but of the most influential persons who have had decisive part in shaping the course of events. In fact, one of the strongest features of the volume is the prominence given to the personal element.

Professor Mackenzie is especially successful in making his readers realize the remarkable number of masterful characters, each of marked and unmistakable individuality, that have either originated or found their opportunity in south Africa. One of the strongest, most far-seeing, and most truly patriotic of these "makers" of the new south Africa was the author's father, Dr. John Mackenzie, the missionary-statesman, who will be remembered in history in association with Livingston and Robert Moffat. Not only does this book present most carefully considered character studies of Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes but it also gives similar discriminating accounts of many others, little less famous than these. The hundred or more illustrations and portraits go far toward illuminating as well as adorning the "history, heroes, and wars" of the country. A large and admirable colored map of Africa goes with the volume.

Probably in no other book yet published have the events and the influences, from within and from without, which led to the present disastrous war, been on the whole so intelligently set forth. Especially valuable in this respect is the really masterly delineation given of that astute, sinister, and imperious genius of statecraft, Cecil Rhodes.

Concluding his survey of the forces which have combined to produce this war, Professor Mackenzie makes this judicial summary of its causes:

First, we have on the one side the hatred and dread of the British government by the Boers of the Transvaal, and on the other, the irritative and self-complacent vacillations of British policy. No responsible statesman gave to Great Britain a clearly outlined south African policy, which could command the general assent of the country.

Second, we have as a consequence of these vacillations the feeling of the Boer government that they could with impunity ignore the provision of the London convention, especially as to the extension of their borders and commercial relations with the neighboring colonies.

Third, we have the misgovernment of the outlanders by the Transvaal, a misgovernment which has no reasonable defenders anywhere in enlightened countries.

Fourth, we have the confused and blundering policy and the embittering influence of Mr. Rhodes, who began by trampling on the true imperialists of south Africa and ended in walking all over the most sacred affections of his own allies, the Dutch. His part and lot in the raid spread a permanent cloud over all south Africa.

Fifth, we have the confessed "hope" of Mr. Rietz and the official organ of the Afrikander Bond that the day would certainly come for the disappearance of the British flag from south Africa; a "hope" which simply cannot have been uncomidered when the two Presidents in collusion built up the military system on which the world gazes with astonishment and admiration today. This "hope" fired the zeal of military development, united the two republics more closely, prevented justice to the outlanders, who would have defeated it, and strengthened the claim of international sovereignty.

Sixth, we have the claim of Great Britain that under the conventions she had a right to intervene, not in the ordinary self-government of the Transvaal, but when that government was so mismanaged as to constitute a sore injustice to British citizens within the Transvaal and a disturbance to the peace and prosperity of the neighboring colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. On the other hand, we have the claim of the Transvaal government to be a sovereign international state, a claim which she pushed to the last and which Britain absolutely disallowed.

Seventh, we have the distrust of Mr. Chamberlain, which President Kruger has cherished ever since he had reason to suspect that the former had been privy to the Johannesburg revolution and the Jameson raid. Beyond all doubt this distrust did deeply taint and embitter the negotiations of all last summer.

While these paragraphs lay more stress on the Boer shortcomings than on the British faults, Professor Mackenzie has elsewhere paid his respects in no uncertain terms to the Chamberlain-Rhodes plottings which produced the Jameson raid and made the present war inevitable. The book, as a whole, is impartial and admirable.

"Cousin Bette" and "Cousin Pons," issued in the Centenary edition of Balzac by Little, Brown & Co., are two of the greatest of Balzac's novels. They were both written near the close of his career, and on the eve of his marriage with Mme. Hanska. "Cousin Bette," especially, shows the great Frenchman's genius at its brightest. Professor Wells declares that this book was "the guiding star for the whole naturalistic movement of the next generation," adding that "as a somber study of human baseness 'Cousin Bette' awaits its equal in fiction."

In "Cousin Pons" we have the poor relative, overwhelmed with insults, avenging himself only by his benefits. In "Cousin Bette" we have the poor relative, overwhelmed with humiliations, but meditating the vengeance of her wounded vanity. It is, as Balzac told Mme. Hanska it was to be, "a terrible novel." It is the most implacably naturalistic of all the scenes of the "Human Comedy."

The characters brand themselves indelibly on the mind—especially Bette and Mme. Marneffe, Crevel and Hulot. Mme. Marneffe is aptly compared by Professor Wells to "a Becky Sharp in her second or third incarnation," while Crevel is "the best type in literature of the materialistic, libertine, wealthy bourgeoise of the reign of Louis Philippe." "Cousin Pons" is more pathetic, but of less intense unity. The two together contain scenes as strong, as touching, and as unspeakably horrible as any that Balzac or Zola ever wrote.

It is almost needless to say that Miss Wormeley, in translating these "scenes from Parisian life," has done some judicious editing in order to make the books available for library use. These novels, like the rest of the thirty-three volumes of this edition of Balzac, are handsomely illustrated with photogravure plates.

Fresh Literary Notes.

The long-promised volume of George Meredith's verse, new and gathered from sundry magazines and periodicals, is now well in hand, and may possibly be looked for during the spring season.

After being published nine years as a quarterly Current History (Boston, Mass.) now makes its appearance as a monthly. The character, the scope, and the general editorial direction of the work undergo no change.

Stephen Crane's latest short story, "Moonlight on the Snow," is given complete in the current April number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Joaquin Miller's "Sermons in Bones," another feature of the same issue, is transcribed from the talk of lonely men in Klondike cabins, when the night is three months long and the latest newspaper half a year old.

The first book from the pen of an American in south Africa concerning the present war will shortly come from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes company, and will be entitled "Toward Pretoria." Julian Ralph is the author. Mr. Ralph, who has personally witnessed the more important battles thus far, was recently wounded while in the discharge of his duties as war correspondent.

The Tucker Publishing company of New York has recently begun the rather remarkable enterprise of issuing a series of daily booklets by authors of note. The series is called the Balzac Library. Recent numbers include John Morley's article, "Was the War a Necessity?" Robert Buchanan's attack on Kipling, "The Voice of the Hooligan," with Sir Walter Besant's reply; the preface to George Moore's "The Bending of the Bough"; Richard Le Gallienne's eloquent tribute to the memory of Grant Allen; and the recent correspondence between Dr. St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan, which led to the placing of the Catholic scientist under the church's ban. The series as a whole promises to be both interesting and valuable.

Best for rheumatism, Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Celebrated on its merits for many effectual cures.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY
WHILE A MAN LIVES

PHYLLIS and I had been quarreling, which wasn't at all unusual. But more than half an hour had elapsed since the last hasty words and we were by no means ready to make up, which was unusual. I sat by the window, pretending to look over a box of photographs. Phyllis ostentatiously studied a volume of political economy. That there were tears in her eyes I felt certain. There would have been in mine but for the mustache which grew beneath them.

Something had to be done, decidedly, but what? "The silence 'ung that 'eavy you was 'alf afraid to speak," and neither of us knew how to break it. I had been fuming and fidgetting for something to say more than twenty minutes before Phyllis gave me my cue by rising suddenly.

"I'm sorry to seem rude or ungracious," she said, stiffly, "but you really must excuse me now. I've got a club paper to prepare tomorrow morning, and must get to bed early."

I sighed. Phyllis heaved a sigh, too, but repressed it. It was over the club paper that we had quarreled. We had begun by taking opposite sides of the question treated just for fun, and merely that Phyllis might be in good condition to worst any possible opponent when the time for reading the paper came around; we had ended by arguing the matter in downright earnest, and with real anger. It had been impossible to drop the question unfinished, as we felt ourselves growing warm, because Phyllis contended that it was against her principles to leave her opinion unstated for the sake of peace and politeness, and I—well, I don't make such a fuss over principles as Phyllis does, but I always did believe in standing by your colors when once you've declared them, so to speak. And now we had quarreled, and were going to part in anger.

"Good-night," said Phyllis, still stiffly. But I fancied that I detected signs of softening about her eyes and mouth, and I spoke up bravely.

"I suppose it had better be 'good-by' as well," I told her.

"You know we long ago decided that we believed it worse than foolish for two people to marry unless they could promise to think alike upon all subjects or agree to differ pleasantly. We've clearly demonstrated our inability to do either tonight, so there seems nothing for it but to shake hands regretfully and part, does there? And I, for one, suffer enough at the mere idea of saying good-by to want to get it over quickly. Shall we make up our minds to do it now, Phyllis?"

"Just as you please," answered Phyllis, coldly, taking not the slightest notice of the world of tenderness and regret which I had thrown into my voice for the last sentence; "it is immaterial to me what you choose to do about it."

But she did not appear to be in any hurry about shaking hands, I noticed, and my heart took courage again.

"Of course, we shall both be a little lonely for a while," I continued, therefore, "and it will need the constant recollection of the fact that we laid down our happiness for the sake of our principles to console us, but I suppose we shall get over it in time, and be glad we had the strength to part before matters had gone too far. It will be much harder for me than you," I finished, meditatively, "because you will have so many friends and lovers to console you, while Matilda Jorkins is the only person I can think of at present who will try to console me."

This last remark drew fire, as I had expected it to do.

"She'll talk you to death and let you go hungry afterward," snapped Phyllis, who cordially dislikes Miss Matilda.

"Yes, I confidently expect that she will try my patience and love of life sorely," I responded, "but what else is left for me to do? It is not good for a man to live alone, you know, Phyllis, and after having known and loved you I expect I shall have to—fly to the opposite extreme," I concluded, almost at a loss how to finish that sentence gracefully.

"And Matilda Jorkins is the only woman I know of who is willing to own herself defeated in an argument when this phenomenon actually occurs," I began again presently. "I know she is capable of this greatness of mind and soul because she——"

"Told you so herself," interrupted Phyllis. I was obliged to admit tacitly that this was so.

"And she thinks just as I do about this subject, anyway," continued Phyllis in great triumph a moment later.

"You mean you think you think just as she does," I checkmated her by remarking. "I felt tolerably certain those extreme and almost unwomanly ideas which you have expressed this evening emanated from her brain rather than from your own dear, little, loving heart, Phyllis. But Matilda Jorkins," I continued, triumphant in my turn, "would not have hesitated at all about keeping silence or changing the subject of conversation when it seemed that a quarrel was imminent. But, then, she's different from some women. She says that it is only the plain woman who has the courage to keep silence or to give in and own herself defeated, as a rule."

"O, does she, indeed," cried Phyllis, tossing her head. "Well, she's plain enough to know."

(Phyllis herself is pretty, and sometimes I almost think she knows it. I'm sure she likes to be told so.)

"A pretty woman, like yourself, for instance," I began again, with this certainty in mind, "rarely knows enough to yield an argument or concede a point, she says. The pretty woman is too well used to being obeyed and petted and flattered for that."

"O, indeed! Is she?" said Phyllis, with sarcastic inflection. "Well, Matilda can't know anything at all about pretty women, excepting by hearsay."

"Now, if Matilda were in the position of either of us," I continued, passing over that last remark in silence, "she wouldn't hesitate a moment about declaring that the subject of dispute didn't matter a trifle to us, either way, and that the opinions we have both been expressing so ardently and with such vigor were a long way from being our real thoughts or principles. But then, Matilda," I concluded, looking quite away from Phyllis, "is a remarkable woman in many respects—a remarkable woman, indeed."

"I don't believe she's remarkable at all," cried Phyllis, hastily. "Hosts and hosts of other women would do just the same when they came to think it over!"

"Pretty women, Phyllis?" I questioned, looking toward her now.

"Pretty women," said Phyllis, didactically, and blushing over.

"Would the prettiest and sweetest and dearest little woman in the world be willing to say all those things, to own herself at least half wrong, and to let the whole thing go, Phyllis?" was my next question. In order to make sure of the answer given by her eyes as well as lips I placed one hand under her chin and compelled her to look up at me. The next moment both eyes and lips were hidden from sight against the breast of my coat.

"This woman would," was Phyllis' whispered admission, "if—if the nicest and dearest and loveliest boy in the world would say so, too!"

Two seconds later everything was lovely again. An hour and a half later I was saying good-by—not for all time, but merely until tomorrow evening. Just as Phyllis tucked my muffler in about my throat most carefully, and I kissed her for doing it, a troubled thought flashed across my brain.

"But, Phyllis," I whispered, detaining the little hands in both my own, "we've given up our principles for the sake of each other, haven't we? What about the time when we declared such conduct base and ignoble and unworthy of us, and when we vowed and all but swore to ourselves and each other never to dream of indulging in it?"

"We never said a single word about changing our minds or opinions," was the way in which Phyllis settled the matter.

Contents of April Magazines.

American Review of Reviews.

"Learning by Doing," at Hampton, Va.....
.....Albert Shaw
The Great Steel Makers of Pittsburg and the Frick-Carnegie Suit.....Julius Moritzen
Publicity: A Remedy for the Evils of Trusts
.....Jeremiah W. Jenks
Four Books on Trusts.....John R. Commons
The Constitution and the Territories
.....Harry Pratt Judson
The Rhine-Elbe Canal—a Feature in German Politics.....Professor James Howard Gore
Japan's New Era.....E. Van Bergen
The Warlike Policy of the Empire Governor of China.....William N. Brewster
Wasteful Methods of Fire Insurance
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Atlantic Monthly.

The Consular Service of the United States—I.
.....George F. Parker
Autobiography of W. J. Stillman—IV.
.....William James Stillman
The Forests of Yosemite Park.....John Muir
The Childhood of Louis XIII.....Lucy Crump
Cooperation in the West.....W. B. Harwood
The Political Horizon—II..Henry Loomis Nelson

Century Magazine.

The Dulce-Piji Family: A Study of Marmosets.....Justine Ingersoll
Fashionable Paris: The Paris of Today (Illustrated series).....Richard Whiteing
The Greatest Wonder in the Chinese World: The Marvelous Bore of Hang Chau.....Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore
Talks with Napoleon.....His Life and Conversation at St. Helena.....Dr. Barry E. O'Meara
The Sculptor French.....William A. Coffin
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Out-of-the-Way Places in Egypt.....R. Talbot Kelly
Browning in Asolo.....Katherine C. Bronson
The Industrial Revolution of the Power-Tool.....Charles Barnard
The Kentuckian.....John Gilmer Speed
The Success of the Government Telegraph in Great Britain.....W. S. Harwood

Harper's Magazine.

Municipal Art.....Charles H. Caffin
Lord Fauncefote of Preston.....Chalmer Roberts
A Successful Colonial Experiment
.....Poultney Bigelow
The Problem of Asia—Part II.....
.....Captain A. T. Mahan
Playthings of Kings.....Katharine De Forest
Some Unsolved Scientific Problems.....
.....Erich Muller
Results of Psychical Research.....
.....Dr. James Harvey Hyslop

McClure's Magazine.

The Life of the Master—Part IV.....
.....The Rev. John Watson, D. D.
The American Invasion of China.....
.....William Barclay Parsons
The Ice-Breaker "Ermack," a ship that may yet navigate to the pole.....Earl Mayo
An Arctic Day and Night.....Walter Wellman
Professor Hyslop's Start in Life...Leonard Huxley

Scribner's Magazine.

The Charm of Paris.....Ida M. Tarbell
The Kangaroo Rat.....Ernest Seton-Thompson
Oliver Cromwell—IV.—The Irish and Scotch Wars.....Theodore Roosevelt
Magersfontein.....H. W. Whigham
John Ruskin.....W. C. Brownell

The Bookman.

The Politician as Literary Material.....
Neil Munro.....James MacArthur
Richard Hovey's "Taliesin"—a Poet's Poem.....Arthur Bartlett Maurice
The First Books of Some English Authors—VII.—John Keats.....Luther S. Livingston
Henry de Vere Stacpoole.....Edward Cooke
The New Leaders of American Illustration
.....Story-Tellers...Regina Armstrong
Great Newspapers of Continental Europe—IV.—Austrian and Hungarian newspapers.....Eugene Limedorfer

The Cosmopolitan.

Niagara in Winter.....Orrin E. Dunlap
The Babies of Chinatown.....Mary Davison
The Girl-Ranchers of California.....W. F. Wade
Robert Houdin—Conjurer, Author, and Ambassador.....Henry Ridgely Evans
How to Make a Sun Dial...Professor Harold Jacoby
The Business of the Stage as a Career.....
.....May Irwin
Native Titles in the United States.....
.....Harry Thurston Peck
Stray Leaves from a Traitor's Life (Benedict Arnold).....Paul Leicester Ford

The Critic.

Cromwell's Place in History.....Charles H. Firth
The Opera Season.....Richard Aldrich
The Ghost of Dr. Harris.....Nathaniel Hawthorne

The Forum.

The New Financial Law.....Frank A. Vanderlip
The Porto Rican Relief Bill.....Albert J. Hopkins
Russia's Lien on Persia.....Truxton Beale
The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.....
.....James Gustavus Whiteley
Immediate Naval Needs.....
.....Captain William Henry Jaques
The Superintendence of Science.....W. McGee
A Tuberculosis Quarantine Not Practicable.....
.....Dr. William P. Munn
The Paradoxical Profession.....Harry J. Barrymore
Canals from the Great Lakes to the Sea.....
.....Major T. W. Symons
Some Things We May Learn from Europe.....
.....S. J. Barrows
The Truth About Zionism.....M. Gaster
The Need for Advanced Commercial Education.....H. A. Stimson
Literature as a Profession.....
.....Professor Brander Matthews

The Rev. J. W. Laughlin Accepts.

The Rev. J. W. Laughlin of St. Louis, Mo., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Englewood, and preached his inaugural sermon there yesterday.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter

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Two rather unusual manifestations of royal and imperial sympathy for England in connection with the south African war have just come to my knowledge. The Queen of Roumania, known in the world of letters by her pen name of "Carmen Sylva," has written a poem upon the siege and relief of Ladysmith, as eulogistic of English bravery as it is condemnatory of the Boer cause, and has sent it to Queen Victoria through the latter's granddaughter, Crown Princess Marie of Roumania.

Then there is the Czar, who has been soundly berating the imperial press censor at St. Petersburg for permitting what his Majesty describes as "ill-informed and malignant attacks" upon England to appear in Russian newspapers. Attacks of this kind, the Czar declares, "must cease," and so angry has he been about the matter that extensive changes have been made in the imperial censor's department, which is to be administered from henceforth with increased strictness and severity.

In this connection it is rather amusing to note that there is one English newspaper which is not permitted to enter Russia, and which is unmercifully stopped at the Muscovite frontier and, after having been stamped with the word "Refuse," is sent back to England. That paper is the Birmingham Post, justly regarded both at home and abroad as the mouthpiece and the special organ of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Neither the Czar nor his Ministers have ever forgotten the memorable speech of Mr. Chamberlain, when he declared that dealing with the Russian crown or government was like supping with the devil, since one needed a particularly long spoon. That long-spoon speech still rankles to this day in the bosom of Emperor Nicholas and of his Ministers.

It has now become known that it is Queen Victoria herself who directed Sir Edmond Monson to absent himself from Paris for a time, at the moment when his departure from the French capital created something akin to a European sensation. She was deeply offended by the tone of the Parisian press, and desired to show it.

This fact has become known in France, and has created a considerable impression among the leading statesmen, who recall the warm friendship that Victoria has displayed throughout her reign for France, a friendship which has been of incalculable political value to the latter.

At the time when King Louis Philippe and his court were ostracised by every reigning house in Europe it was Queen Victoria who may be said to have come to his rescue by visiting him and by entertaining him on several occasions at Windsor. England, too, was the first great power to recognize Napoleon III., Queen Victoria being the first crowned head to visit him at Paris or to receive him at her own court. Moreover, she became his ally in the war with Russia, and we have voluminous memoirs and diaries dealing with the Franco-German war of 1870, and in which German military men and statesmen, the late Prince Bismarck among the latter, complain over their own signatures that the extraordinary delay in beginning the bombardment of Paris was due to Queen Victoria's intervention with old Emperor William on behalf of France.

Still later on in the '70s, when Germany was once again on the point of going to war with France, with the object of completing the destruction of the latter, Queen Victoria personally intervened with Emperor William and prevented the late Prince Bismarck and the military party at Berlin from carrying out their designs. Czar Alexander II. always had the credit for this intervention in behalf of peace until a few years ago the publication of certain letters which had passed between the old Chancellor and his master, and in which the former complained bitterly of Queen Victoria's interference, enlightened the public for the first time as to the part which her British Majesty had played as the friend of France.

French statesmen are clever enough to see the folly of transforming an old and tried friend into a foe by useless and vulgar insults. They realize, too, that whereas Queen Victoria and her government look only to the Kaiser in Germany, and while he remains friendly are content to ignore the sentiments of the German people, it is different with France, where it is not an Emperor but the people at large who bear the responsibility for everything that is done. Finally they appreciate the fact that England will be rendered more formidable than ever by the present war in south Africa, owing to the circumstances that it had brought to light all her weak points which have now been strengthened and mistakes which have now been remedied.

Prince Nicholas Soutzo has for twenty years past been so conspicuous a figure at Paris, especially among the foreign colony, that the news of his arrest in the French capital on a charge of swindling and fraud is likely to interest quite a number of people in this country. A Roumanian by birth, and bearing his altogether illegal and invalid title of Prince on the strength of one of his ancestors having been the Hospodar, or Turkish Governor, of Walachia, he is a near relative of King Milan, and, like the latter, a born gambler, having squandered at cards not only his own fortune but likewise that of his wife, a Princess Ghika, now dead. Since then he has been living by his wits, attaching himself to his equally disreputable relative, ex-King Milan, as long as the latter lived in Paris, and, having been deprived of his membership of every respectable Parisian club, it is only amazing that he should not long ere this have become involved in the toils of the law. He has a sister who is married to one of those nondescript financiers of German name, of doubtful antecedents, and of unsavory reputation who abound in the French capital. But even this financier has been obliged to close his doors against his brother-in-law, who has undergone more than one caning in public.

As I have repeatedly pointed out in these letters, Roumania and Greece, as well as Servia, have long since abolished all nobiliary titles, and rendered their adoption a penal offense. The Cantacuzenes of Roumania, the Ghikas, the Couzas, Brancovans, the Bibescos, the Ypsilantis, and the Mercati in adopting titles are merely usurping them and have no right thereto.

The Duke of Orleans is so unfortunate in connection with his visits to Spain that one cannot help expressing astonishment as to why he does not avoid the country. On one of the last occasions that he visited Seville he met with so serious an injury that it crippled him for many months. The most extraordinary mystery was observed in connection with the nature of his injuries. The official version was to the effect that he had been thrown from his horse and wounded by a boar while out pig-sticking. But, in course of time, it became known that his wounds were due not to the tusk of a boar, but the knife of a peasant who had resented the insulting familiarity of the Duke to a girl to whom he, the peasant, was affianced.

And now there comes from Seville another official report to the effect that the Duke has been injured while out pig-sticking, and it is followed, as in the former case, by a story giving a different version as to the origin of his injuries, and ascribing them to the unmerciful thrashing which he received at the hands of an indignant Britisher at Seville, where there happens to be a large English colony.

The most revolting of all the cartoons published by the Paris Rire, and the one for which the Duke of Orleans congratulated the artist, was an extremely improper representation of President Kruger spanking Queen Victoria, and it is this that has led a dozen brawny and well-to-do members of a well known London club to bind themselves by an oath to administer a spanking to the Duke of Orleans wherever they meet him, and undertake to pay any fines or legal expenses which any one of the twelve might incur in connection with the castigation.

People are now asking in London and Paris whether the threatened execution has already taken place, and if the injuries sustained by the Duke are not the results of a sound flogging.

Meanwhile the people of Austria and Hungary do not appear to relish his project of transferring his home from England to their country. For the leading newspapers of Vienna, and especially those regarded as administration organs, have been most denunciatory in condemning the Duke's base ingratitude to Queen Victoria and his utter absence of even the most elementary instincts of a gentleman.

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We will also place on sale today $40,000 worth of fine pure silk Plain and Fancy Ribbons at about *one-half* usual prices—*many at less.* All new ribbons and in the season's most popular styles. These are the prices:

5c for ribbons worth 10c to 15c.
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12c for ribbons worth 18c to 30c.
15c for ribbons worth 25c to 35c.
18c for ribbons worth 30c to 45c.
22c for ribbons worth 30c to 50c.
29c for ribbons worth 35c to 65c.
37c for ribbons worth 50c to 75c.
48c for ribbons worth 60c to 85c.
68c for ribbons worth 90c to $1.50.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"Eight Bells."
Alhambra—"How Hopper Was Sidetracked."
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—Battle of Manila.
Dearborn—"The Wife."
Grand Opera-House—"Sag Harbor."
Great Northern—"Secret Service."
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
Hopkins'—"Sapho."
Lyric—"All Aboard" and "Sapho."
McVicker's—"In Old Kentucky."
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville.
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Powers'—"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street."
Studebaker—"The Flying Dutchman."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

Sporting Life.

"Sporting Life," at McVicker's, said a lasting good-by to Chicago last night, and to the metropolitan stage as well. It has been stated that the company was to disband after the performance, but it develops it still has a few one-night stands to play. The organization breaks up, however, during the week. Miss Elita Proctor Otis goes to New York to undertake the rôle of another adventuress in another English melodrama, "Women and Wine," soon to be given its American production. Robert Hilliard, the early Lord Woodstock of "Sporting Life," will be in the same company.

"Sporting Life" has made a fortune for Manager Jacob Litt, the receipts of the Chicago run of twelve weeks a year ago being about $120,000. The returns from the New York engagement, which preceded the one in the West, approximated a similar figure. Since leaving Chicago the play has been on the road almost twelve months, with nearly unvarying good fortune. Robert Hilliard at one time owned an interest in the piece, purchasing it for $15,000. He is said to have made up the purchase price out of his share of the profits of the first six weeks of the Chicago engagement. When he left the company, however, he sold his share back to Mr. Litt, at what figure never has been disclosed. It is not probable the actor is wealthier today because of his successful investment.

The audience last night gave the players liberal treatment, singling out in particular Frank Burbeck, who has gained decidedly in reputation through his clever impersonation of the Jewish money lender, Isadore Andreade; Miss Otis, and Joseph Kilgour, who succeeded Mr. Hilliard as Lord Woodstock.

Secret Service.

William Gillette's war play, "Secret Service," gave a large audience a stirring afternoon's entertainment at the Great Northern Theater yesterday. The performance went remarkably well and warranted the enthusiasm it aroused, though it is likely that the resistless action of the piece diverted the closest of attention from the players. William Gillette did not make the rôle of Captain Thorne less self-acting by putting his own personality into it. For the other parts, their mechanism is so perfect that the only thing necessary to do is to insert the key which starts the movement. The members of the present company have copied their impersonations closely after the models supplied by the creators of the different parts. William B. Smith, who has fallen heir to the admirable but occasionally exasperating sang-froid of Gillette's Captain Thorne, copies the actor-author's appearance as closely as the right build and the contents of his makeup box will permit. He also gives a fairly good imitation of Gillette's stage methods and style of speech. Miss Frances Ring plays the part of Edith Varney, while the ingenue rôle of Caroline Mitford is the allotment of Miss Marian Childers. The part of the heavy villain, Benton Arresford, is played by Frank Rolleston.

The Wife.

The dramas which were the joint work of David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille come today under that dreary heading "out of date pieces." Excellent as some of them were deemed in their time, and rightly so one does not doubt, it is now evident that they were plays of a moment and not of years. They continue in stock company repertories chiefly because they have the merit of being well built from a stage manager's standpoint. It is likely many persons would say "The Wife" was the best of the firm's output. If any of its former admirers care to see it anew they will find it at the Dearborn Theater during the week, and will witness an intelligent performance. One fancies, however, that they will depart with dampened ardor, feeling how illogical is the problem part of the play and how theatric and conventional are the devices which manufacture the situations and the bulk of the characters. By the distribution of roles, Howell Hansel appears as Senator Rutherford, Julia Stuart as Helen Truman, Edward Mackay as Robert Gray, and Gardner Crane as Mathew Culver.

Sapho in Twenty Minutes.

An April Fool's day joke titled "Sapho in Twenty Minutes" was perpetrated at the Lyric Theater yesterday.

The humor was unintentional. The program said the offering was "Mr. Ernest Stout's condensed version of Alphonse Daudet's 'Sapho.'" The twenty minutes referred to the time of presentation. The salient episodes of Sapho's career were supposed to be contained in the piece. The staircase was not forgotten. The ending was like that of the Hopkins Theater version. Flamant strangled Sapho and was shot by the police. Louise Mitchell, an actress who laughed from the rise to the fall of the curtain, was the Sapho. Paul Casseneuve was Jean Gaussin, Harry Mainhall was Flamant.

Plan Blocked by Columbia Fire.

It has leaked out that the Columbia Theater was practically leased to Manager Kohl of the vaudeville house firm of Kohl & Castle at the time of its destruction. It was his intention, it is understood, to have placed the Hopkins stock company in the house, abandoning the State street theater. Mr. Kohl and Colonel Hopkins have been allies for some time.

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The North American Review For April

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HEALTH NOTICE!

Diphtheria and Measles Epidemic in Many Cities.

SMALLPOX PREVALENT.

Illustrated Board of Health Report Giving Valuable Sanitary Advice Mailed Free.

A careful comparison of Board of Health Reports gives conclusive evidence that infectious diseases are unusually prevalent this Spring, Diphtheria and Measles being epidemic in many cities, while Smallpox abounds in almost every State.

In view of this, a pamphlet for the instruction of the public on practical sanitary precautions has been published. It contains tabulated information regarding Infectious Diseases, Quarantine, School Attendance, and Vaccination, with instructions and illustrations showing approved methods of household disinfection, sickroom isolation, etc. This will be mailed free to any person writing to Henry B. Platt, 36 Platt Street, New York City.

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PROPOSALS FOR NANKEEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1900. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., April 7, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or New York Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, 25,000 Nankeen Shirts and 25,000 pairs Nankeen Drawers. They must conform strictly to standard samples and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Shirts and Drawers," and addressed to J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON UNDERSHIRTS.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1900.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., April 4, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago, Boston or Philadelphia depots of the Quartermaster's Department 125,000 white cotton undershirts. They must conform strictly to standard sample and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Cotton Undershirts," and addressed to J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAMAUGA Park, Ga., March 26, 1900.—Will be sold at auction at 2 p. m., April 5, 1900, condemned wagons and wagon parts, harness and harness parts, miscellaneous tools, etc.
M. GRAY ZALINSKI, Depot Q. M.

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BRITISH MONEY MARKET.

BORROWERS FARE BADLY, BUT WORST IS TEMPORARILY OVER.

Speculators Still Heavily in Debt to the Bank and Much Depends on the Liberality of the Government Disbursements—Efforts of Professionals to Create Interest in American Securities Meets with Little Success—Berne Finding Is Resented.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, April 1.—The week just over was hard on the borrowers, but the worst is now probably over for the present. The market, however, at the end of the quarter is some £10,000,000 in debt to the Bank of England, so that all depends on the liberality of the government disbursements whether it will be able to pay this money back or not.

At present the government is pouring out money at the rate of £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 a week and quarterly dividends will be paid next week both on the British and Indian debts. Also about £1,300,000 treasury bills will then be paid off.

With these various helps and with currency soon coming back from circulation, as well as the release of, say £5,000,000 in credits, accumulated by joint stock banks for monthly balance sheets, the market may shake itself free from control.

Such freedom, however, cannot be maintained and I consequently as much as ever expect contrary money rates all spring. Up to Thursday discount kept hard at 4 per cent, but under anticipation of greater ease soon the rate now is about 3⅞ per cent. In another direction also this hope is revealing its influence. We have had more bids for support by new enterprises and more money asked for existing corporations this week than in any week hitherto this year, and, as a matter of course, another colony of South Australia has come for the regulation million.

But credit is still shy, as the fact that a good electric lighting company has an offer of 4 per cent commission for underwriting a small issue of debentures sufficiently proves. Even the colonial loans all are now underwritten.

As to American Stocks.

As yet I am unable to report success in regard to the movement to interest the British public in American railway stocks. The play has been kept up bravely, but when I went down the street last night I found scattered and melancholy groups instead of a roaring and excited crowd, as was the case a week ago. While in hope of drawing the public toward the market the professionals bought vigorously, but they received no support and soon became intent on securing profits.

Thus affairs must go on until the multitude catches the old spirit, but I am not sure this will happen soon. Losses incident to reorganizations are too fresh in the public memory, and, besides, the class with money enough to make speculation safe give credit so sparingly that speculators are unable to launch into new ventures with their former freedom.

We are accustomed to point with pride to the stupendous mass of our bank deposits, aggregating upwards of £800,000,000 for the three kingdoms, and forget that the converse of this unmatchable exhibit is debt. All our banking goods are in the window and all are labeled "bespoke," as I often remind the bankers. When credit is called upon for unusual assistance the strain on the credit institutions is severe and the sense of poverty is strong, and this will continue until the so-called money thus locked up is released again and new security adjusts itself as an additional fountain of banking resources.

Granting that all this is quite correct and philosophical, still the probability remains that should out war go smoothly toward a speedy and successful issue or even seem for a time to do so, we shall find credit somewhere to help us make the United States share market spin merrily upward.

Berne Finding Resented.

The Delagoa Bay railway award has been a regular floorer, and some sharp language has been addressed in the direction of the arbitrators. And no wonder, for the holders of the company's securities expected an award of £2,000,000 as a sort of a minimum, while the court says they are only entitled to about £992,000, including accumulated interest. "No more Swiss arbitration courts for me," the angry stockholder cries. The award undoubtedly is inadequate, in that no damages have been given against the Portuguese, or, maybe, both the Portuguese and Transvaal governments, for the shameless confiscation, which was without the shadow of decent pretext.

Before, however, condemning the court, it is necessary to understand the exact terms of reference. If the limited finding represents the amounts spent on the line, then the award is ample, since it works out over £12,000 a mile, and blame for the inadequacy must lie at the door of those who settled the terms of reference.

Portugal is reported to be pleased, and is said to have the money ready to pay.

The bears in Tinto copper shares still exist, strange to say, as they have been getting badly punished lately. Paris and New York are complete masters of the position, not only in shares, but in the metal, and advises thence declare that quotations are going up much higher. Possibly this is so, but long experience leads me to distrust most when the manipulators' confidence is most unbounded.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Flour—Receipts, 34,573 brls; exports, 15,868 brls. Inactive, but steady, unchanged prices. Winter patents, $3.65@3.90; do straights, $3.45@3.55; Minnesota patents, $3.70@3.95; winter extras, $2.60@2.90; Minnesota bakers', $2.85@3.00; winter low grades, $2.25@2.40. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $2.90@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. Corn meal steady; yellow Western, 57c; city, 55c; Brandywine, $2.47½@2.50. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 Western, 69c c. i. f. afloat; State rye, 67c c. i. f. New York car lots. Barley—Quiet; feeding, 43½@45½c. Malt dull; malting, 50@53c. New York. Barley malt—Dull; Western, 55@58c.

Wheat—Receipts, 65,000 bu; exports, 68,639 bu. Spot market weaker; No. 2 red, 80¾c; No. 2 red, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 77¾c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options, after a sensational afternoon at the opening, due to conflicting cables, yielded to local unloading and ruled rather weak throughout the forenoon, closing dull and easy at ½@¾c decline. Trading was fairly active, May, 78 18-16@78¾c; closed, 78¾c; July, 73 15-16@74⅛; closed 73¾c; September, 74@74 9-16c; closed, 74¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 27,800 bu; exports, 131,757 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 45¾c f. o. b. afloat and 46c elevator. Options market was steady at the opening on higher cables, light country offerings and absence of sellers. It eventually eased off with wheat, and closed flat at unchanged prices. May, 44⅛@44⅜c, closed 44⅛c; July, 44¾c, closed 44¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 137,800 bu; exports, 21,270 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed Western, 29@30c; track white, 31½@33c. Options slow and about steady; May closed 29¾c. No. 2 white oats, May, closed 30¾c. Hay—Firm; shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, 90@90c. Hops—Quiet; State, common to choice, 1896 crop, 6c; 1898, 7@9c; 1899, 12@15c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 4@6c; 1898 crop, 7@9c; 1899 crop, 12@13c. Hides—Firm; Galveston, 20@22 lbs, 19½c; California, 21@25 lbs, 21¼c; Texas dry, 24@26 lbs, 18c. Leather—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 23½@24½c; acid, 20@22½c. Wool—Dull; domestic fleece, 24@32c; Texas, 15@18c. Coal—Steady; best grades, family, $12.00@13.50; mess, $10.50@11.00; best hands, $20.00@22.00; packet, $11.50@13.50; city, extra India mixed, $18.50@22.00. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 6¾@8c; pickled hams, 9½@10½c. Lard—Quiet; Western steamed, $6.70; refined steady; continent, $6.95; South America, $7.25; compound, 5¾@6¼c. Pork—Firm; family, $14.00; short clear, $13.75@14.25; mess, $13.00@13.50.

Butter—Weak and lower; Western creamery, 20@21½c; Elgins, 21½c; factory, 19@19½c; imitation creamery, 16@18c; State dairy, 19@23c; do creamery, 20@24c. Cheese—Quiet; fancy large white, 12¾@13c; fancy large colored, 13¼c; fancy small white, 13@13¼c; fancy small colored, 13¼@13¾c.

Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, at mark, 12@12½c; Southern at mark, 11@12c; Western unsettled, at mark, 12c.

Tallow—Dull; city [$2.00 per pkg], 5¼c; country [packages free], 4¾@5c.

Cotton seed oil—Steady; prime crude, 33½@34c; prime yellow, 37c.

Petroleum—Steady; refined New York, $9.90; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $9.85; do in bulk, $7.70.

Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.70.

Turpentine—Quiet; 55½@56c.

Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4½@6¼c; Japan, 4¾@4¾c.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 44@48c.

Peanuts—Steady; fancy hand-picked, 4¾@4½c; other domestic, 3½@4c.

Freights to Liverpool—Market strong; cotton by steam, 30c; grain by steam, 3⅜d.

Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 7¾c; jobbing, 8¼c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 9½@14c.

The market for coffee futures opened steady with prices 5 points lower to 5 points higher, near positions being relatively firm on demand from spot houses, while the bear interest was inclined to sell the remote positions at present differences on the inactivity of speculation and a belief that interior handlers are well stocked up. Unusually heavy warehouse deliveries (48,445 bags) explained by 31,500 bags taken on ship from New Orleans. With larger receipts at Rio and Santos and further decline at Rio, caused generally weak undertone. The market closed barely steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales, 13,500 bags, including May, 6.45c; July, 6.50c; August, 6.60c; September, 6.65c; October, 6.85c; November, 6.70c; December, 6.90@6.95c.

Sugar—Raw—Firm, fair refining, 3 31-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 11-32c. Molasses sugar, 3 25-32c. Refined, dull. Standard A, 4.95c; confectioners' A, 4.95c; mold A, 5.30c; cut loaf, 5.55c; crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.25c; granulated, 5.15c; cubes, 5.30c.

Cotton—The market opened with prices 5@10 points lower under heavy selling by commission houses, which in turn grew out of bearish Liverpool cables instead of expected bullish advices from that center. There, too, dullness was a feature, owing to the cotton belt and evidence of an enlarging forward movement of old crop cotton added to the early pressure of profit-taking by room shorts of the scalping type led to quite a rally at the close of the first hour, but the market exhibited small recuperative energy and ruled barely steady, pretty much to the close. On the break a prominent Wall street operator was identified as a liberal buyer of the near months, but this support only partially absorbed offerings of long cotton for liquidation. The market closed barely steady for futures with prices net 5@8 points lower. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 6¾c; middling gulf, 6¾c; sales, 500 bales. Futures closed barely steady: April, 9.20c; May, 9.19c; June, 9.16c; July, 9.14c; August, 9.06c; September, 8.36c; October, 8.11c; November, 7.96c; December, 7.96c; January, 7.97c; February, 7.98c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 31.—Wheat—The market barely held to yesterday's closing prices on the opening market, and soon fell into a sagging, downward movement that closed the session about ¾c lower than yesterday. May closed at 64½@64¾c and July at 66¾c. There was an active demand for cash wheat throughout the session. Trading was brisk, and a good deal of wheat was sold. No. 1 Northern was ¾@1c over May price; No. 2, ¼@1c under May; No. 3, 60@63½c. Flour—First patents, $3.60; second patents, $3.50; first clears, $2.75; second clears, $2.10. Bran in bulk, $11.50@11.75.

DULUTH, Minn., March 31.—Wheat—The market started out lower this morning and was depressed during the early part of the session despite the news of bullish character. No. 1 hard cash, 67½c; to arrive, 66c; May, 69c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67½c; to arrive, 66c; May, 67c; July, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 spring, 63¾@64c; No. 2 durum, 61½c. Barley—35@38c. Flax—Cash, $1.64 bid; to arrive, $1.64 bid; May, $1.65 bid; September, $1.70¾ bid; October, $1.71 bid. Wheat—Receipts, 193,648 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 31.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 71½c; track, 72@73c; May, 70¼c; July, 66¾@66¾c. No. 2 hard, 66¼@66¾c. Corn—Weak; No. 2, cash, 37c; track, 38c; May, 37½c; July, 38¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 25½c; track, 25½c; May, 25c; July, 25¼@25¾c. No. 2 white, 28½@28½c. Rye—Firm; 56c. Flaxseed—Nominal, $1.62. Pork—Firm; jobbing, $12.50 for old, $13.00 for new. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $5.17½; choice, $5.22. Lead—Nominal; $4.35@4.37½. Spelter—Higher; $4.40.

PEORIA, Ill., March 31.—Corn—Higher; No. 2, 33¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 26¼@26¾c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 31.—Turpentine—Spirits firm; 53½c paid and bid. Resin—Unchanged; pales nominal; other grades firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31.—Turpentine—Spirits firm; 53@53½c. Resin—Steady, unchanged. Crude turpentine—Firm; nothing doing. Tar—Firm; $1.20.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 26..	18,353	202	17,549	16,559
Tuesday, March 27..	4,030	1,756	22,875	10,401
Wednesday, March 28..	11,840	227	23,311	10,738
Thursday, March 29..	8,879	202	20,558	11,203
Friday, March 30..	4,644	59	21,812	8,415
Saturday, March 31..	200	30	21,000	2,000
Totals	48,966	2,326	147,205	59,318
Previous	44,189	2,316	154,026	57,916
Cor. week 1899	40,090	2,670	250,295	64,070
Shipments—				
Monday, March 26..	5,141	2	7,545	399
Tuesday, March 27..	1,758	7	4,549	309
Wednesday, March 28.	4,421	....	3,982	1,679
Thursday, March 29..	1,784	93	2,979	1,719
Friday, March 30..	3,004	75	3,992	1,952
Saturday, March 31..	200	....	3,500	1,500
Totals	18,308	117	26,541	8,111
Previous week	16,348	111	34,330	9,961
Cor. week 1899	12,755	120	46,060	9,368

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	49,000	147,200	59,300
Kansas City	33,300	55,100	16,300
Omaha	12,800	35,700	8,400
St. Louis	13,200	34,000	4,500
Totals	108,300	270,000	107,500
Previous week	99,700	295,900	107,400
Cor. week 1899	86,000	321,600	89,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 cattle, 34,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, against 18,353 cattle, 27,049 hogs, and 16,559 sheep a week ago, and 34,223 cattle, 31,296 hogs, and 21,796 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the coming week are estimated at 34,000 cattle, 155,000 hogs, and 60,000 sheep, against 44,004 cattle, 159,800 hogs, and 66,568 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Unofficial stock-yards receipts for last month, 208,000 cattle, 642,000 hogs, and 260,290 sheep, or an increase of nearly 1,000 cattle and a decrease of 80,000 hogs and 55,000 sheep, compared with March, 1899.

Down-town packers received 56,000 hogs last month, making 187,000 the first three months of 1900. In March, 1899, they received 48,000, and the first three months of last year 169,000. The 147,200 hogs received at Chicago last week included 10,200 direct to down-town packers.

The number of hogs packed at Chicago last week was 121,200, against 120,800 the previous week, and 113,600 a year ago. Armour packed 21,700; Anglo-American, 13,200; Boyd & Lunham, 6,400; Continental, 7,800; Hammond, 4,000; International, 6,300; Libby, 3,800; Morris, 6,200; Swift, 23,200; Viles & Robbins, 9,000, and city butchers, 7,000.

Eleven markets received 390,000 hogs last week, or 45,000 less than the previous week and 24,000 less than a year ago. Total at eleven markets for 1900 to date, 15,077,000, or 1,114,000 more than a week ago and 408,000 more than a year ago.

Receipts at the Chicago stock-yards for this month are estimated at 155,000 cattle, 580,000 hogs, and 265,000 sheep, against 174,655 cattle, 537,834 hogs, and 275,595 sheep for April, 1899, and 170,852 cattle, 679,311 hogs, and 291,827 sheep for April, 1898.

Stock-yard receipts for today and the coming week were estimated by the talent as follows: Ben Butler, 35,000 and 155,000; Charlie Goepper, 28,000 and 160,000; George Phillips, 30,000 and 140,000; Fred Lennon, 30,000 and 130,000; Frank Bixby, 30,000 and 180,000; Neal Colt, 33,000 and 150,000; Henry Lauer, 35,000 and 160,000; and Owen Egan, 34,000 and 150,000.

Cattle—The week's receipts increased 5,000 compared with the previous week, and 15,200 compared with a year ago. Of the 49,000 head, 3,800 were Texas, against 4,100 the previous week and 3,900 a year ago, so that the increase was all together in natives. The quality during the week was little if any improved, being quite poor for this time of the year. The best beeves on sale sold at $5.85, against $5.70 the previous week, 5.85 a year ago, and $5.50 two years ago. Prices reacted 15@25c from the high point of the week, closing weak and about the same as a week ago. Texas steers sold up to $5.10, and the bulk of sales during the week at $4.05@4.50. Saturday's market was dull and nominally unchanged.

Hogs—Saturday's receipts were estimated at 21,000, including 2,200 direct to down-town packers. The market was fairly active, but the feeling weak, with average prices lower than Friday, yet 20c higher than a week ago, and $1.50 higher than a year ago. The market closed weak, with 2,500 left in the pens. The bulk of the prices reached the highest point since 1894. Comparatively small receipts and a sharp advance in provisions caused the upturn in prices to culminate. During the week three loads sold as high as $5.52½, but at the finish Saturday $5.45 was the top for fancy heavy, with good 200@230-lb mixed at $5.55. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.30@5.37½
Selected butchers'	220@270 lbs	5.35@5.45
Selected bacon	150@190 lbs	5.02@5.37½
Mixed grades	180@240 lbs	5.22½@5.42½
Heavy shipping	250@350 lbs	5.30@5.47½
Heavy packing	280@400 lbs	5.30@5.40
Rough heavy grades	5.10@5.20
Poor to choice pigs	4.60@5.15

Sheep—Most of Saturday's arrivals were billed direct to exporters and slaughterers. The market was without quotable change. Sheep, however, closed 10@25c higher than a week ago, with lambs about the same as a week ago. Saturday's sales included 127-lb Western sheep to an exporter at $6.00 and 98-lb spring lambs at $6.75. During the week wooled sheep sold largely at $5.85@6.10, shorn stock largely at $5.00@5.25, and lambs largely at $6.90@7.35, including Colorados at $7.10@7.35.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Beeves—Receipts, 310; none for sale; nominally steady. Calves—Receipts, 48 head, and 5,016 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 150 cattle. Calves—Receipts, 4; feeling firm; veals, $7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; 2,587 sheep nominally firm; lambs slow, but sellers holding steady; common to choice lambs, $7.25@8.12½; common to choice sheep, $5@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 8,170, all for slaughterers; nominally steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—Cattle—Receipts for week, 5,000; supply insufficient to meet demand; prices 15@20c higher on week; heavy steers, $4.85; light weights, $4.30@4.50; cows, $3.25@3.50; butchers and feeders, $3.35@4.65; canners, $2.65@2.85; fed Westerns, $3.80@5.00; Western range steers, $3.50@4.90; Texans, $3.50@4.55. Hogs—Receipts, 4,900; market steady to shade easier; not advance on week 15@20c; heavy, $5.05@5.20; mixed, $5.00@5.15; light, $4.85@5.00; pigs, $4.25@4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market steady to 10c higher; trade for week satisfactory; lambs shade stronger; muttons about 30c higher; spring lambs brought $8.50 top; Colorado fed lambs, $6.50@7.00; muttons, $5.30@5.85; stockers and feeders, $4.00@5.40; culls, $3.50@4.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300, including 1,200 Texans; market steady; native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.65; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.00@5.00; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.30@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.65; cows and heifers, $2.15@4.40; canners, $1.50@2.85; bulls, $2.85@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.45@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,800; market 5c lower; pigs and lights, $5.15@5.30; packers, $5.23@5.30; Hogs—Receipts, 7,600; market 2½c lower; heavy, $5.10@5.20; mixed, $5.10@5.12½; light, $5.00@5.12½; pigs, $4.50@5.00; bulk of sales, $5.10@5.12½. Sheep—Receipts, none; market firm; yearlings, $5.90@6.25; Western muttons, $5.75@6.00; stock sheep, $4.25@5.25; lambs, $6.00@7.00.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 31.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 227; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 4,538; 2½c lower; lights, $5.05@5.12; medium and heavy, $5.10@5.25; pigs, $3.85@4.40; bulk, $5.10@5.15.

FULFILL HOPES OF TRADE

FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE YEAR EQUAL HIGHEST ANTICIPATIONS.

Business Better than Expectations of Many—Railroad Earnings Holding Up Well—British Buying of Bonds and Stocks a Feature—Growth of Pacific Ocean Commerce — Wholesale Lines Seasonably Active—Iron Markets Quiet.

In the first three months of the year general business conditions have continued better than many authorities believed they would, considering that a Presidential election is near at hand. At the beginning of the year the situation seemed, however, to promise good trade throughout the year, and the expectations aroused at that time have been fulfilled in many different industries. Commercial bankers who are in a position to observe the movement of trade conditions say that business keeps up well. This is reflected in a good demand for money from manufacturing and mercantile interests.

Increases in railroad earnings have attracted particular comment. The increases in these had not been expected even by some of the officials involved in the operation of the different properties. A short while ago some of them expressed the opinion that from that time forward railroad earnings would begin to show decreases. Through 1899 earnings uniformly were greater than the preceding year, and the constant comparison of the figures indicated steady growth. It was thought that as so high a mark had been set last year railroads would not be able to pass it with this year's experience.

Though the public judges by comparisons, the contrast of this year's earnings with last has been favorable in many respects. During February the difference was striking, but any comparison during that month hardly reflected true conditions. In February last year blizzards tied up the railroads, so that their earnings were below normal, and better weather this year enabled greatly improved earnings. Excepting that period, however, a good growth has been shown. This probably is due largely to increases which have been made in rates. East-bound traffic on Western lines has been smaller this year than last. West-bound shipments of merchandise, however, are heavy. Western roads are getting much better rates than a year ago. Their operating expenses are smaller, because most of the companies practically have completed the improvement of their physical condition, which they have been restoring to standard since the present era of good times began. The better condition of the tracks and other equipment enables the roads to operate at a smaller cost, and the effect is seen in the good showing of net earnings.

In their weekly market letter A. O. Slaughter & Co. say: "The most significant feature of the market is the heavy buying of railroad stocks and bonds by British investors. The last objection to American securities has been removed by the establishment of the United States upon a gold basis, and encouragement to such investment is found not only in the liberal yield of our railroad shares as compared with those of England, but also in the prosperous condition of the country and the bright outlook for the future. In the movement of the world's commerce in the next generation the logic of events points, it seems, to the establishment of the United States as the first of commercial nations.

"It is a significant fact that for the first time in our records coal is being exported to Europe. The time has but a short time gone by since wonderment was expressed at the sale of American steel rails to English railways. Our exports of manufactures to Europe as well as to Asia are increasing at a far more rapid ratio than any other class of merchandise.

"Earnings of transcontinental railroads reflect the rapidly developing trade of the Pacific. The commercial awakening of China, the activity of Japan, and the opening of Siberia combine to create a trade demand which in the course of time must make the Pacific a highway of commerce comparable with the Atlantic. In this movement the United States will play a great part. In reasonable course industries will spring up in the Western States wherever natural advantages attract. The volume of domestic traffic across the continent is only suggested by the present earnings of such roads as the Great Northern, Atchison, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific. When three of these roads were reorganized only a few years ago it was believed that the equity of the common stocks was merely nominal. Now, however, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific common are dividend payers; one sells at 58, the other above 60. Atchison common sells for nearly 30, against 10 just after reorganization.

"Our railroad system is so intricate and complex that the prosperity of one group is the prosperity of all. The Pennsylvania system last month showed a net increase of over $1,000,000. With earnings showing such enormous increases even by comparison with the phenomenal returns a year ago reason enough is found for the recent rise in prices.

"But no one is justified in believing that the energy of trade which causes these remarkable earnings can continue indefinitely without danger of exhaustion."

Business Seasonably Active.

Spring business conditions, as reported by all leading wholesale interests, are seasonably and reasonably active throughout the West generally, dry goods and kindred lines doubtless leading in point of activity. Collections generally show a supply of money sufficient for all business requirements, with country merchants paying bills with a promptness which argues a continuance of prosperous conditions. The prevailing high price of corn has been a help to the agricultural classes, farmers finding the only grain they have carried over in large quantities. The effect of these sales at prices which have prevailed for a month past will be felt by the farmer "on his feet" financially and make the outlook for the liberal purchase of goods of all kinds for family and farm use fully as good as at any time for a year. From the price point of view all the staples are strong without being quotably higher. The volume of groceries, drugs, etc., going to country points is large.

Locally the business situation is a trifle brighter, owing to the prospective settlement of labor troubles, which for several weeks have been a menace to many branches of the retail trade.

Grains Sell Higher.

There was no change in the statistical position of wheat last week, but there was a marked change in sentiment. The market had resisted all attempts to force it lower than not for May in the face of big Argentine shipments, large increase in the amount on passage, big Northwestern and primary receipts, reports on the winter crop outlook that on the whole were favorable, and a discouraging tendency of the visible supply to increase a little rather than decrease. There was a big short interest out, and the shorts were getting nervous at the stubbornness of the market. In this state of things not much was necessary to start an upturn, and the needed impetus came Wednesday in private estimates of the damage to the French crop, placing it at 40,000,000 bu, or 20 per cent below the crop of 1899. Reports of big export demand in the Northwest came at the same time, and a general covering movement began. It made no difference that the Paris market was not affected by the alleged damage to the French crop and that the Northwest sold heavily on the bulge its own bull news had helped. The market held firm and continued to advance Friday and Saturday, largely because of the buying in of millions of bushels of wheat for St. Louis operators. This generally was considered to be short wheat, and when the buying movement stopped there was a reaction, but great strength in corn and provisions turned prices upward again. Saturday there was no good buying, even by shorts, and prices sagged off to a close at 66⅝c, a loss of ¾c from the high point of the week, but a gain of 1¼c over the preceding Saturday. The speculative short interest is believed to be out of the market to a large extent, and the long holders have shown no signs of weakening in the face of the statistical weakness of wheat. This is believe that any change in the market must benefit them, and they look for help from various quarters.

Irwin-Green, in their weekly letter, state the bull theory in the following terms: "It is a matter of common remark that Chicago just now is the weakest of the grain markets for wheat. Duluth, where the bulk of the new arrivals is coming in and expected to come in, is strong. Antwerp, which is drawing much of the wheat from South America, is at the highest point known in six months. Liverpool quotations show the highest difference over ours that has been reported since the Leiter deal. Such facts as the two last named lend abundant support to the contention that the recent big shipments from Argentina are no surprise to the trade in Europe, but that they were counted on, and counted into the estimates which included the one that within the six months beginning with March a total of 120,000,000 bu would be wanted from the United States. It is true the average shipments from this country for the last few weeks have not been up to the mark thus set, but if the estimate be not badly at fault there is all the much more to be taken out in the next five months, and the season of lake navigation soon will open, presenting the opportunity for restoring the average at cheaper rates of transportation than those which usually prevail in the winter. There yet is plenty of time for wheat to be relatively scarce here before our next harvesting is in full blast. We observe that the arrival of a few bluebirds, and of other signs of spring are spoken of in some quarters as if we are going to have more wheat from that harvesting than we shall know what to do with. It may be conceded that the area seeded last fall was a quarter of a million acres larger than that seeded in 1898, and 1,400,000 acres larger than that harvested in 1899. But, for the first, our home population is growing, and for the second we are not by any means out of the woods, as the ravages of the Hessian fly yet may prove extensive enough to make up for much, if not all, of the difference due to a milder winter. Of course, we are going to have spring, and reasonably may expect a good harvest. But also we may expect a good foreign demand for it, for all that we shall have to make seeding that India is still out of the count, and that the winter has been exceptionally severe in Russia, while the crop outlook admitted in France suggests the possibility of some other countries in that part of the world being similarly afflicted as a result of a winter the conditions of which have been in terrible contrast to our own. One may just as well turn the tables on the bears and ask, 'Supposing we were to have no harvest this year, what then?' as to count on a further depression because of a good yield. When reasoned on this country, 'They would have been in order long ere this but for the timidity engendered by several years of depression.' They may still be in order with the reaction in corn, if not independently, the latter showing it possible to get out of the way at last."

Corn was strong all the week in the face of heavy selling, the big advance in hogs and their product sustaining prices. On Friday a bull movement in July started the chief bull operator in the market taking on an enormous line, with the result that September corn reached 40c, a good long since set for the May delivery. On Saturday there was a strong start, in sympathy with higher cables, and July also reached 40c, but the more profit-taking than investment buying at the top, and prices declined slightly, May closing at 38@38⅜c, a gain of ⅝@¾c; July, 39¾@39¾c, a gain of 1¼@1⅝c; and September gaining 1¼c to a close at 39¾c. Corn was strong in spite of large primary receipts; over 3,000,000 bu, but they are expected to fall off soon, and as the export demand has continued good there seems no reason to expect a decline. Higher prices for hogs and provisions contributed to the strength of corn, but the statistical position still favors the grain, even at the advance in prices.

Provisions were the strongest market of the week on the Board of Trade, the sharp advance of May pork and of ribs being impelled to covering sales by the steady advance. This future ranged from $13.70 a bbl to $13.90, the highest price in five years, and closed at $12.60, a gain of 87½c for the week. Net gains in lard were 17½@20c, and in ribs 17½@22½c. Aside from low stocks of pork and ribs and good cash demand for lard and ribs provisions were sustained by the steadily rising prices for hogs, which are 50c higher than the highest prices since 1894. There seems to be an actual shortage of hogs in the country, as the prices have not brought in an increased supply.

Closed March 24.	Price range last week.		Closed Saturday.	Closed April, 1900.
WHEAT.				
May .. 65¾	65¾ @	67½	66¾	72¾
July .. 66⅛	66⅛ @	68½-⅝	67¾-⅞	72¾
CORN.				
May .. 37⅞	37⅞ @	39	38¾-⅞	35
July .. 38½	38¼ @	40	39¾-⅞	35¾
Sept .. 38¾	38¾-⅝ @	40¾	39⅞	36¾
OATS.				
May .. 24¼	24¼ @	24⅝	24⅝	26½
July .. 23	23 @	24¼	23⅛	25¾
MESS PORK.				
May .. 11.72½	11.70	@13.00	12.60	9.45
July .. 11.62½	11.50	@12.60	12.22½	9.27½
LARD.				
May .. 6.20	6.17½	-20@ 6.22½	6.37½	5.30
July .. 6.30	6.30	@ 6.72½	6.55	5.57½
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.				
Jan .. 6.30	6.27½	-30@ 6.75	6.57½	4.77½
May .. 6.30	6.30	@ 6.72½	6.47½	4.90

The movement of wheat, corn, and oats for the week, with comparisons, is shown below:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	3,693,312	5,445,794	3,129,752
Previous week	4,005,360	4,599,136	2,936,184
Same week 1899	2,725,008	1,802,350	2,306,328
Primary shipments	1,520,640	3,161,835	2,383,775
Previous week	1,937,814	3,001,534	2,411,187
Same week 1899	748,678	1,821,498	1,706,754
Eastern clearances	703,810	2,864,613	196,753
Previous week	1,822,180	3,061,534	411,187
Same week 1899	1,615,248	2,384,352	153,971

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS TO 12 M.

—10 A. M.—

3000 Ann Arb 4s.. 94⅜
Adams Ex 4s
103⅝
14000 Atch adj..84⅝@
11000 Atch gen 4s
102⅜@103
10000 Austin-N W
1st 5s
99@99¼
5000 B-O 5½s
97
15000 do 4s
102¼@
12000 B-S W 4s
90⅝
3½s
8000 Bklyn Un El
1st
95⅞
79000 Cent of Ga
con 5s
93¾@94
1000 do 1st inc
88⅝
4000 Cent of N J
6s
123½
3000 Cent Pac gtd
4s
99⅞
10000 do gtd 5½s
80⅜
14000 C-O gen 4½s
88⅝@89
12000 C-B-Q new
3½s
105
24000 C-E I gen 5s
115
1000 C-I-L ref 5s
103
6000 C-N W gold
Ta
111⅜
12000 C R I-P gen
4s
107@
3000 Ch Term 4s
96
5000 C C C-St L
gen 4s
97
13000 Colo Mid 1st
4s
78
18000 Colo So 1st 4s
83
1000 D-R G imp 5s
105
10000 D M-Ft D
98
5000 D-M 4s
81
20000 D M-M 1st
3½s
91¼
4000 Det-M-T M con
5s
105¼@
10000 G H-S A M
2d 5s
102
12000 G B-W deb B
7½
8000 H-A C 1st gu 4s
86½
5000 Ill Cent 4½s
105
12000 I-G N 2d 5s
90¼@
K C P-G 1st
tr certfs
74⅝@
5000 L-N coll tr
4-5s
100
2000 do D
100
2000 Man con 4s
104¼
11000 Mex Cent con
4s
79@80
30000 Mex Cent 1st
inc
27⅝@28
1000 Mex Cent 2d
inc
14½
1000 M K-Enst 1st
5s
105

MAYOR HITS BOND PLAN.

IS AGAINST CONTROLLER KERFOOT'S $70,000,000 PROPOSAL.

Thinks the Amount Is Too High and Disapproves of a Blanket Issue—Believes Each Sale of Securities Should Be for a Specific Purpose and Proceeds Confined to That Use—Bankers of Chicago Discuss the Question.

Controller Kerfoot's proposal that the city issue $70,000,000 in bonds exempt from taxation does not meet with Mayor Harrison's approval. The Mayor thinks the amount is too high and disapproves of some details of the Controller's plans.

"This generation could not expend wisely $70,000,000," said the Mayor yesterday. "We need money, but not so large an amount. The city is far behind in improvements. I doubt if there is another city in the world as far behind, in proportion to population and wealth. The list of things the city needs is a mile long, but we could get them by an expenditure of much less than the difference between $70,000,000 and our debts.

"I do not favor a blanket issue. I think we should issue bonds with a specific purpose, and not use a cent of the money for any other than the specific purpose. For instance, if we want a new electric light plant, I believe we should issue bonds for that and not use any of the money for new bridges.

"We should make improvements in a business like manner and not try to spend more money than we can watch, for some of it might go astray."

Local bankers are divided on the question.

E. S. Lacey Gives a Warning.

"I agree with the Commissioner in his plans for refunding the high rate bonds," said President E. S. Lacey of the Bankers' National Bank, "and also for making provision for the city's floating debt. But bond money often comes too easy to a municipality. It is a temptation to public officials. The city is in need of improvements, but in making these the question as to their permanency and their value to the generation that is to pay for them should be well considered.

"Bond issues have been the curse of many cities, forcing high taxes until men resident in them are buying non-taxable government bonds, yielding only 1½ per cent, rather than invest in property taxed at 2 or 3 per cent of its full value. People are inclined to forget that bonds are a mortgage upon municipal property. As to the proposed issue of $70,000,000, I should like to see it made impossible by a Supreme Court decision holding that the statutory limit of indebtedness applies only to assessed valuations in Chicago. The plan of exempting bonds from taxation involves a legal question which I have not looked into."

John Farson Suggests Changes.

John Farson of Farson, Leach & Co. is in favor of the bond issue to any necessary amount, and essentially agrees with the Controller in the view that Chicago bond issues should be non-taxable in Illinois.

"I hold that Chicago is one of the greatest cities in the world," said Mr. Farson, "but it doesn't look it when it comes to streets and its other properties. I am unreservedly in favor of a bond issue. I wouldn't say $70,000,000? I'd say that $5,000,000 issues just as the money was needed would be wisest. I always have advocated the exemption of Chicago bonds from taxation. New York bonds are untaxed and sell readily at a premium, though drawing only 3 per cent, against Chicago's 3½ per cent issues.

"We have bad streets, unsafe bridges, and a growing population to provide for, while all the time there is the cry that we have no money. We should have the money. For want of it Chicago is behind New York. As to taking care of the money when we get it, when we learn to elect honest men to office that problem will be met easily and naturally."

D. R. Forgan's Views.

D. R. Forgan, President of the Union National Bank, is in favor of a bond issue as needed.

"It should be taken out as it is found necessary," said he. "There is enough to be done in Chicago. If $70,000,000 is necessary to accomplish it, we ought to have it. However, I see nothing to be gained by exempting such bonds from taxation. It seems to me that it would be going to a good deal of trouble to arrive at the same result that bond taxation would give. Such exemption, too, would have no effect on bonds held outside the State."

A. O. Slaughter "Agin" It.

A. O. Slaughter was pointedly brief and emphatic in his comment.

"I'm 'agin' it!" he said, "and not on the Irishman's principle, either!"

Drowned in Illinois Central Slip.

John F. Thompson, a dock laborer, was drowned in the Illinois Central slip "C" at the north end of the river yesterday. No one saw him fall in, but it is thought he accidentally slipped from the dock. The body was found by fellow-laborers and taken to 22 Adams street.

To Build Shops at Stock-Yards.

Two hundred thousand dollars will be put into a box factory and car shops which the Anglo-American Packing company will erect beside their hog packing house in the Stock-Yards. Work of construction will begin on May 1.

He Meant What He Said.

"Do you mean to say that it is through no fault of yours that you appear before me for the second time?" demanded the Judge of the hard faced culprit.

"Yes, I do," replied the latter; "I did my level best to defeat you the last time you ran."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—2 COMPETENT DANish girls, cook and second girl or general housework; best city or country. 12 E. Center-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—1ST-CLASS COOKS, general and 2d girls. Mrs. Mandel, 200 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—POSITIONS FILLED, best domestics. GRIST, 289 43d. Tel. Drex. 5701.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIgent stenographer; beginner. Address C 121, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG WOMAN as janitoress; good references. 291 Center-st., up-stairs, rear.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD — CHAMOIS BAG CONtaining 1¼ carat unset diamond; also check. Return to Criterion Theater; no questions asked.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—" ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."

"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.

"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people, and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.

Established 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—WANTED A PARTNER WITH not less than $500 to go to Alaska to operate a gold mine. This is no prospecting tour, but an assured fact. We give full particulars. Parties interested must act quickly, as I leave tonight for the West. Full particulars on application to Room 858 Grand Central Hotel, Harrison and Dearborn-sts.

PERSONAL—THE BEST $4 PANTS AND THE FINEST $16 SUIT OR OVERCOAT made in the U. S.; every GARMENT TRIED ON and GUARANTEED TO FIT; OUR LINES AND THEIR PEOPLE." 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—WANTED, DRESSMAKERS, LIVing on the outskirts, to take home a pound of the best 20c butter; fine fitting. HORSERADISH JACK, 68 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF $25 TO ORDER ON EASY PAYMENTS. NO PUBLICITY. C. W. BREWER, Treasurer, 302 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—RELIABLE LAWYER GUARantees any one $25 getting damage case, foreclosure, quiet title, abandonment, large collections. Address D 364, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and eyelashes restored; 20 years' experience. MME. STIVER, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — OSTEOPATHIC TREATMENT, with or without drugs. DR. MARKHAM. Address P C 154, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — GENTLEMEN FURNISHING their own cloth we will cut, make, and trim suits for $7.50. LAVERY & CO., 301 Times-Herald Bldg.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently destroyed by electric needle. MISS MADDEN, 704 A. J. Stone Bldg., 580 W. Madison-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FIEDERLEIN & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS & CO., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—ENGLISH SUITINGS MADE TO order at $25. I. LICHSTERN, 119 Dearborn-st.

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CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

We have contracts on hand that will pay 100 per cent on entire capital; want few energetic, active young men for positions of trust, with $1,000 to $5,000, salary $200 month up; no schemers need apply. Call or write, Commonwealth Construction Co., 324 Western Union Bldg.

TO THE RIGHT MAN, EXPERIENCED IN general merchandising, I would sell an interest in my business, located in a town of 800 inhabitants; S. W. Iowa; stock as good as new; no debts; owner has too many outside matters to look after; applicants must have A1 references. Address C 702, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE, FINEST LOCATION NORTH Side, doing a cash business of $75 to $100 daily. Will sell at sacrifice.

LEMON
122 Randolph-st., Room 710.

NORTH SIDE DRUG STORE, SWELLEST RESIdent district; doing good business; full prices; nearest competitor three squares; great opportunity for young man; owner going to Porto Rico. 150 Pine-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING TO LEAVE CHIcago I will sell my fine grocery near Humboldt Park, clearing above all expenses $100 per month; bargain; price $1,500 spot cash. Address C 115, Tribune office.

A BUSINESS-MAN WITH $15,000 IS OFFERED a good investment and an active interest with an established company engaged in the manufacture of ladies' shoes; new location and boom. Address J. M. CLIFFORD, Madison, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—WAGNER'S RESTAURANT AND Palm Garden, one of the finest and best paying places in Wisconsin. Inquire of JOHN C. WAGNER, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE FULL charge of profitable cattle ranch, Southern Mexico; $5,000 cash required. Address F T 594, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND MARKET, OLD STAND, down-town district, low rent, big stock; receipts $200 daily; cash; particulars. GOLSEN, Tacoma Bldg.

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READ AMERICAN LAND CO. AD. UNDER country real estate.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN WITH $25 CAN MAKE $40 per month. Call at 196 N. Clark-st., R. 8.

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THE LOCOMOBILE—STEAM.
The Haynes-Apperson—gasoline.
The Waverly—electric.
GATES & MACK CO., 394 Wabash-av.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER — EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES and bond required; state salary expected. Address F 646, Tribune office.

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MEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN WHO HAVE had plenty of experience at the soda water business. C. F. GUNTHER, 212 State-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT SPECIALty salesmen wanted by reliable house, for Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and other good territory; not a side line; permanent positions to right parties. Address C 621, Tribune office.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE MEN—FIRST-class; new field; liberal contract; quick advancement. Address H. WITTE, Superintendent, Opera-House Block, Ottawa, Ill.

SALESMAN—BY PAPER HOUSE, FOR CHICAgo and surrounding States; one who is acquainted with the paper trade and has traveled; permanent position for the right party; give references and state terms. Address

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SALESMAN AND SOLICITOR—WIDE AWAKE up-to-date, for territory outside of the city; old established corporation; permanent and profitable position to right party, who possesses brains and ability and is willing to hustle; state fully age, experience, etc. Address D 806, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR EASTERN TRADE, LARGE corporation; permanent position to right man; state experience and reference or no attention paid; only successful men need answer. Address D 807, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TYPEWRITER WITH A RECORD in the business, or neat appearing, honest, upright young man, who is not afraid of work; good pay for right man. Address D 337, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WHO CAN SELL HIGH-CLASS clothing at popular prices on satisfactory terms; liberal arrangement. Call 311, 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY; COMMISSION LINE, big moneymaker; no experience in line necessary. H. F. Mfg. Co., 3340 State-st., Chicago.

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SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED IN RETAIL CITY drug trade; references. Address D 902, Tribune.

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BALZAC. BALZAC. BALZAC.
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SALESMEN—WE HAVE NOW READY PROPOsition which cannot fail to interest men experienced in the book business; big value for little money; consequently easy sale; special financial inducement; it will certainly pay you to look into this, and quickly, too. O. W. BREWER, Treasurer, 302 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—TWO, FOR CITY AND COUNTRY work; no snap; there are no snaps; if you are looking for a position where ability, character, and application will insure a good income and permanency, call on M. A. True, 205 Herald Bldg.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, cigar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address F T 308, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON HOTELS, RESlaurants, and outside of town to take a concentrated food product as side line on a very liberal commission. State line you are selling and territory you have covered. Address D 862, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—AUTOMATIC COPYING BOOK; just out; sells itself; needed by every businessman; a bonanza for agents. Write for exclusive territory. Pershing Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN — TAILORING SALESMEN, BY fashionable Dearborn-st. house; good pay; only those with good city trade need apply. Address KINSTLER & LOOS, 76 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TO WORK RETAIL AND WHOLEsale grocery trade, baking powder, extracts, etc. Old established house; good men only; state your experience. Address C 145, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON SODA FOUNTAIN trade, to take a concentrated extract as side line on a very liberal commission; state territory you cover. Address D 863, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TWO, FIRST-CLASS, IMMEDIately; specialty men preferred; liberal guarantee and commission; established house. Address E 949, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—SPECIAL MEN FOR SPECIAL work on a special proposition; liberal weekly advances. 1508 Fisher Bldg. 10-12.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OFFICE SPECIALITIES; goods used by all merchants; catalogue free. Model Mfg. Co., Box 7, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—FIVE GILT-EDGE, CAN FIND steady work at high wages selling the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes. 67 Clark-st., Room 304.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS — EXPERIenced, to sell garments to measure from $6.50 up. Brown Tailoring Co., 268 5th-av.

SALESMEN—FIVE, GILT-EDGE, CAN FIND steady work at high wages selling the DR. REED Cushion Shoes. 67 Clark-st., Room 304.

SALESMEN—TO REPRESENT A NEW HOUSE throughout the country, that makes duplicate counter sales books. Address F 252, Tribune.

SPECIAL SALESMAN—TO COVER NORTHwestern territory. Call Room 613, 56 5th-av.

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SOLICITOR—NEW PROPOSITION; MONEY-maker; hustler can make $8 to $10 a day; money each day. Room 1090, 334 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR — EXPERIENCED LAUNDRY SOliciter; salary and commission. F 658, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED, UNDER 40, FOR old estab. mercantile agency. D 876, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—FOR GOLD MINING COMPANY; rich ore. Address E 577, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND their People as Seen with Camera and Pencil," introduced by General Joseph Wheeler, covering the journey made by author and photographer through Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Isle of Pines, twelve islands composing the Hawaiian group and the Philippines; illustrated with twelve hundred superb photographs taken by our artist, with brilliant descriptive matter by distinguished authors; easy monthly payments; commissions paid in cash; collecting begins 60 days after delivery of deliveries and no collections by solicitor. Address for description and terms, CHICAGO RECORD'S BUREAU OF "OUR ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE," 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS—FOUR OR FIVE SELLING agents to handle a high-class publication; proposition considered only from men who can and will earn from $40 to $75 a week. Application should be made quickly to insure proper selection of territory. O. W. BREWER, Treasurer, 302 Wabash-av.

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SOLICITORS—REAL ESTATE, FOR RENTING season. Call Navigato, Sen & Co., 225 W. Taylor.

STREET SALESMEN—FOR THE LATEST stage novelty; a winner. 148 South Clark-st., basement.

TRAVELERS — COMMERCIAL, TO TAKE ADvance Metal Polish as side line; commissions are large; it is of every day use in store, factory, office, and every household; it will add $100 per week to the income of a salesman without interfering with his regular lines. Address for testimonials and terms to salesmen, Advance Chemical Mfg. Co., Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—A NO. 1, BOTH small and large towns in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and all Western States, to carry a side line of sweaters, bicycle and golf stockings, leather specialties; good commission to men of ability. Address C T 956, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—A NO. 1, THOROughly competent, to sell sweaters, stockings, socks, jersey goods; must be able to close large contracts and known to the trade. Address C T 957, Tribune office.

TRAVELING MEN—ILLINOIS, IOWA, TO SELL fruits, vegetables; side line on commission. Address F 242, Tribune office.

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BOY—15; SMART, ACTIVE, IN TEA STORE; steady place. 137 31st-st.

BOYS—FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO sell best 20c butter on market. Horseradish Jack, 68 E. Randolph-st.

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AXLE TURNERS—AMERICAN CAR AND Foundry Co., Detroit, Mich.

BUSHELING MEN [TAILORS]—GOOD PAY. Apply at once, Continental Tailoring Co., 220-228

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...South Side.
...DESIRABLE NEWLY FURnished rooms; superior table ...oughly renovated; new manage... C.

...V.—FINE LOCATION, BEAU...oard; Ill. Central; adults.

...V. — LARGE FURNISHED ...ched house; table board; $3.

...ON-AV.—FRONT AND SIDE ...; modern house; near I. C.

...V.—ROOMS, BOARD; TICK...eam heat; home cooking.

...AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; ...reasonable charges; day board.

...-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS, ...ble. MRS. GOODRICH.

...AV.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, ...ces; food board.

...AV.—LARGE, FURNISHED ...rooms, with board.

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...V. — NEWLY FURNISHED, ...with board; walking distance.

...orth Side.
...NEWLY FURNISHED DOU...oms; walking distance; board.

...—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH ...

...D—16 ASTOR-ST., NEAR DI...ke Shore-drive.

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...Hotels.
...O. 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.— ...y steam heat, electric light, ...rst-class accommodations first-...k. 192.

...L, RUSH AND OHIO-STS. ...nd en suite; first-class cafe in ...odelled. Tel. North 977.

...HOTEL DEMING-PL., LIN... location in city; rooms en ...s reasonable.

...EL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. ...ul three, also single, with pri... 938 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

...scellaneous.
...VE HAVE DESIRED LIST ...rsonally inspected in every ...what part of city; time and car...e saved. 520 Woman's Temple

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...outh Side.
...STOCK, APARTMENTS AND ...Wabash-av. and 28th-st., one ...de elevator; single rooms or ...ed or unfurnished; cheap ...reak. Apply at building or to ...D., 206 La Salle-st.

...CHIGAN-AV., BEAUTIFUL...e front parlor; other rooms; ...

...ICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED ...enience; table board next door.

...PLEASANT ROOMS; ALL ...Cottage Grove. 139 E. 34th-st.

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...LEVUE-PL., FRONT ROOM ...

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...oom residence, situated near ...n the Illinois Central; facing ...nobstructed view; new mod... ...ration; have it in charge for ...roughout; they can be seen ...any one holding a lease, if ...Rent Office, 189 Washington-st.

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...M HOUSE LOOKING OUT ...the 22d-st. station on the ...a short walk from the Cottage ...changed to 19 rooms; all the ...all lights; everything in the ...w decorations; heated by ...e will be put in on a satisfac...neighborhood. PEABODY, ...CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

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...ABASH-AV. A 2-STORY ...ent and attic house; oak fin...hot water heat; 2-story barn ...rounds 70x160; fine lawn, con...riage drive; rent $65 per mo. ...al-av. House can be exam...

...H-ST., NEAR RHODES-AV. ...on 37th-st., near Calu... 37th-st. 50th-av. ...445 36th-pl.]. All 8-room ...st. H. KING, 21 Tribune ...

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...OMELY FURNISHED MOD... ...Michigan-av., 35th-st.; $1,500; ...Address G 623, Tribune.

...AL KENWOOD—FURNISH... ...n house; large lot. Call on ...20 E. 48th-st.

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...ABASH-AV. NEAR ASH...2-room residence, in first-...rent. In private family. ...D. KERFOOT & CO., ...0 Washington-st.

...SHINGTON-BLVD. FUR... ...oms, to physician's family, ...; fine opportunity.

...WEST OF ROCKWELL-...SMITH, 1309 Madison-st.

...orth Side.
...rade residence, ...the Lake Shore drive. ...e and a half from ...city Hall. ...exclusive ...District of Chicago. ...LDBERG, ...HOUGHTELING & CO., ...Dearborn-st.

...W HOUSES ON GROUNDS ...logical Seminary; Lincoln-...rton-avs.; Northwestern ele...Gunnery. Inquire of agent on ...DEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

...H SIDE RESIDENCE IN ...istrict of Chicago; near the ...electric cars. Only people ...a year need apply. PEA... ...NG & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

...residence, hardwood finish ...ovements, s. e. cor. Belden ...sonson May 1st. ...LIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

...RN BROWN STONE 12-...a Salle-av.; only $90 a mo. ...HENRICI & BEITLER, ...120 Randolph-st.

...ON-PL., 9-ROOM STONE ...from Lincoln Park. ...ON, 21 Tribune Building.

...LE 9-ROOM DETACHED ...le-av., North Edgewater. ...Washington-st.

...burban.
...RESIDENCE IN SOUTH ...portation on the electric ...d Northwestern elevated; ...good basement with cement ...ge; built for decorations. ...ELOPE any house. ...164 Dearborn-st.

...MAWR, A MOST BEAU...tiful side on the Ill. Cent...; attic and basement; de...ward in the rear and large ...ds; in the best of repair. ...TELING & CO., 164 Dear...

...N HOUSES: $25 TO $80. ...SE, 1240 Marquette Bldg.

...llaneous.
...VE LIST OF HOUSES, ...very description. E. GOOD...shington-st.

...D—HOUSES.

...A MODERN RESIDENCE ...ing not less than 12 rooms. ...take lease for 2 or 3 years. ...KERFOOT & CO., ...85 Washington-st.

...T—HOUSES, STORES, ...rent; pay taxes, manage ...MAN, s. e. cor. State and ...

...T—FLATS.

...th Side.
...ALKER & CO., NORTH-...nd Monroe-av. 'Phone Oak-...ores-st., 'Phone Main 2684. ...am heat, janitor service. ...ldway-pl'asance and Kim...rooms; interior in mahog...quarter-sawed oak; con...closets, refrigerators, pol...Great view of the Midway ...ter; rental from $30 to $75 ...blocks from L. express ...n-town, and three blocks ...n be seen today. Agent on ...

...EW BUILDING, HIGH ...eon-av., 5 and 7 room flats, ...ge, light rooms; polished ...conveniences from L. C. ...ated railroad station.

...DAYS AND EVENINGS. ...ALL FOR LIST.

...STONKA," 3244 AND 3246 ...st block from the 33d-st. ...6 and 7 rooms, $22.50 and ...water, imposing bldg., car...corations. Janitor always ...DSEY, HOUGHTELING & ...

...7 ROOMS, $27.50 UP; N. ...ley-av.; ...am heat, hard...ter.

...AMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

...ASHINGTON-AV., TWO ...8 rooms; steam; $37.50 up. ...CASE, 115 Dearborn-st.

...RIVATE FLAT!— ...Eight bright, airy rooms, ...ment; 2925 Indiana-av.

...852 CALUMET-AV., COR. ...7 rooms and bath; all

...APARTMENT E, AT 42 ...t park at 34th-st. and the ...

...ENTS, $19 UP; STEAM ...anges, etc. 2829 Calumet.

...ROOM FLATS; STEAM. ...Cottage Grove-av.

...FURNISHED 6-ROOM ...$25. 881 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.
TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS ranges, 7 and 8 rooms, $18 to $22.50; brown stone front, cement walks, macadam pavement, clean neighborhood; four blocks from the Cottage Grove station on the Clevested. Janitor and agent on the premises, 6419 to 6427 Chamulain-av. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3, 4, AND 5 ROOM MODERN STEAM heated flats. 63 E. 39th-st., near the lake.

West Side.
TO RENT—$25—NEW, MODERN IN EVERY particular, with large front and rear yards, upper flat 7 rooms of two-story, stone front detached house, 1,537 Congress, near Sacramento-av., within 2 blocks three lines cars, Met. L. Van Buren or Harrison-st. trolleys; see it; owner.

TO RENT—FLATS, WEST OF ROCKWELL-ST. Tel. W. 480. SMITH, 1309 W. Madison-st.

North Side.
TO RENT—ONE 9 AND ONE 8 ROOM APARTment; choicest location; 699 N. State, near Schiller; 4 bedrooms; modern; sunlight; moderate rental to right parties. Janitor, or 196 Goethe-st. FRED A. CARY, Harrison 2104.

TO RENT—THE HOUGHTON, 584-586 DEARborn-av., handsome nine-room modern apartments; rooms large and light; elevator, telephone; every convenience. Apply janitor or C. R. MASSER, 108 Rialto Building.

TO RENT, Ottawa Building, corner Chicago-av. and State-st., flats in fine order; 5 and 6 rooms each; $25 to $30 per month; janitor on premises. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 3 LARGE COMMODIOUS STEAM heated flats, stone front building, 50 feet wide; 5, 6 and 14 rooms, on Erie-st., between State-st. and Dearborn-av. Rental $65 and $75. F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st., R. 75.

TO RENT—$25 BRIAR-HILL 7-ROOM FLATS; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2 Otis Block.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLATS; HOT WATER heat; $25 to $28. 176 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in the Florence, near Lake; modern, including elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, 5, 6, AND 7 R.; every convenience; $30 to $35. 1733 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 427 AND 284 N. Clark-st. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Bldg.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1 TO JULY 1, 3 to 5 room elegantly furnished flat, containing piano; must be near Lincoln Park. Address F 649, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, NICE flat of 6 rooms in Lake View, south of Belmont, east of Lincoln-av.; only four in family. Address D 456, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS—WE HAVE APplicants daily; list your vacant flats with us and have them rented. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

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South Side.
TO RENT—STORE—71 VAN BUREN-ST., JUST west of State-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—171 RANDOLPH-ST., STORE AND basement, 20x100; steam heated; wide alley. Apply Room 14, building.

TO RENT—182 LAKE-ST., ENTIRE BUILDING. Robert C. BUZZELL, 91 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, 163 E. 43D-ST. ALSO LOFT, Store, 5533 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT— Store, 58 Fifth-av.

West Side.
TO RENT—STORES, WEST OF ROCKWELL-st. SMITH, 1309 Madison-st. Tel. W. 480.

North Side.
TO RENT—COR. STORE IN 40-FLAT BUILDing, suitable for either saloon or drug store; on Wells, near Division. Apply to W. L. TILLOTSON, 365 Wells-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.
TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 400.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE OFfices, single or en suite, opposite the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Bldg., near Board of Trade. Mallers Bldg., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN BUILDing, s. w. cor. State and Van Buren-sts. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT 196 LA Salle-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESKROOM OR OFFICE WITH A telephone. 1302, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE, LIGHT private office. 1515 Great Northern Bldg.

Floors and Lofts.
TO RENT—LOFTS—IN MY NEW FACTORY building, 153-9 S. Jefferson-st. Everything first-class; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat; electric power; good light; building open for inspection. JOSEPH DOWNEY, owner, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE VERY LIGHT ROOM, 1,300 SQ. ft., on 9th floor, Williams Building, strictly fireproof, s. w. corner Monroe-st. and Clark-av.; also 4d floor, 50x90, in adjoining building, on 5th-av. Inquire office of building, 5th floor.

TO RENT—346-350 DEARBORN-ST.—ALL OR part of 24 floor, 16x85, for printing or manufacturing; power, heat, and elevators. R. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st., Room 620.

TO RENT—LIGHT FLOOR WITH POWER, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, and electric light, 153 and 155 W. Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—FIRST LOFT, 45X60; EXCELLENT light for manufacturing or photography; good entrance. 105 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOORS, 30X 180 feet, 238-240 E. Randolph-st. Apply on premises, or to 1810 & 1812 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLOOR FOR TAILOR, MANUFACturing; 127 and 131 Haddon-av.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HALLS. Fraternity Building, 70 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FARMS.

TO RENT—FARM OF 15 ACRES, 4 ACRES OF asparagus, good house and barn, in Village of Dolton; also several other farms. Address Lock Box 12, Dolton, Cook County.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av., lately occupied as a hotel; the first floor, 30 ft. deep, has an entrance on another street; high ceiling and well lighted, with an imposing front; also a high, dry, and light basement, which would make an excellent chance for a bowling alley. PEABODY HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF SElect stores, lofts, buildings, and offices to rent. Call or send for list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIAM P. HANKEY, 181 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. STATE AND ADAMSsts., 16x42, on corner; six windows. Apply LUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. S. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn.

TO RENT—SMALL BUILDING AT 19 PECKcourt, with or without vacant ground adjoining. C. D. TREAT, 1106 The Rookery.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS ATTENTION! Want vacant FLATS, HOUSES, and STORES west of HOLSTED-ST. Have more applicants than vacancies. RENTING and COLLECTION of rents a specialty. SMITH, 1309 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4,500 TO 5,000 FT. LIGHT space, power, overhead crane; light manufacturing; centrally located; give full particulars or no attention. Address F 655, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DARK CELLAR, 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft. for storage, with elevator. Address D 837, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FOUR BULLOCK new patterns, with complete steam-turning outfit; capacity, 12,000 8-page or 24,000 4-page papers per hour; length of page, 23¼ inches; will take 3, 4, 5, or 6 column paper; in first-class condition; bought new 5 years ago; can be seen running in the "Tribune" office any time; will be sold very cheap to immediate purchaser, as we have just be removed to make room for new quadruple and sextuple presses. ADDRESS BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. We carry the largest line of second-hand machinery on the market. Write for our catalogue No. 84, quoting low prices on belting, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and material and supplies in general. We carry all kinds of brand new plumbing material. We belong to no trusts or combines. Three local and long distance telephones. Yards 827, 833, 943. CHICAGO JUNK HOUSE AND WRECKING CO., West 35th and Iron-sts.

FOR SALE—BY PARADOX MACHINERY CO.— All 32-hand mchy., steam and gasoline engines, boilers, lathes, drills, punps, heaters, shafting, belting, pulleys, tools, laundry outfit, electric fans; everything; best cash offers. Call at once. 181 E. Division-st.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES— Second-hand, fully guaranteed; if you want repairs supplied or information, call on the oldest liable house. Colborne Mfg. Co., 85 E. Indiana-st.

GENERAL MACHINE SHOP — REPAIRING, manufacturing, and electrical work. CHARLES STEET & SON, 156 Lake-st.

NEW HACKUS GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES. Second-hand Otto, Weber, and Fairbanks. HACKUS GAS ENGINE CO., 171 Lake-st.

REPAIRS, MOTORS, AND DYNAMOS. GENeral Electrical Repair Co., 141 Clinton-st., Tel. Main 5134.

GAS & GASOLINE ENGINES—BARGAINS; ¼ TO 50 h. p. Gas Eng. Repair Co., 45 S. Canal.

FOR SALE—750-GAL. DUPLEX FIRE PUMP. Nearly new. Comm. Eng. Co., 18 S. Canal-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

1900. RAMBLER BICYCLES. 1900.
The 21-year-old favorite.
are the best Rambler ever built.
1900, price $40.00.
1899 model, $35.00.
Bring in your old wheel and see what we can do for you.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY SALES DEPT., 128 Dearborn-st., near Madison.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN AMERica, the OLD RELIABLE CO. at same old place. BROWN-LEWIS CO., 293 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property in large or small quantities; railway along property; water if desired. HENRY H. WALKER, 201 Tacoma Bldg., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—READ AMERICAN LAND CO. AD. under country real estate.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD CHANCE to locate a saloon; modern 3-story stone and brick store and flat bldg., near State and 22d-sts.; clear; will take other clear property. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—2-FLAT modern brick in Englewood, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; well rented; reasonable payment; balance long time at 5 per cent; agents 2½. Address E 324, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences on the South Side, 3358 Vernon-av.; modern in everything; 33 feet frontage. Apply at the number above. H. L. ROCKFIELD.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 11-ROOM RESIdence, 534 East 29th-pl., near So. Park-av.; only $5,200. WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — KENWOOD RESIDENCE, 12-room house, 3-stall barn, with living rooms, 100 foot front. Owner on premises, 220 E. 48th-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY MODERN, detached home, with barn, Kenwood, look at 4735 Lake-av.; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—3807 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN stone front, 11 rooms. Apply on premises; family leaving city.

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 9-room house; lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

FOR SALE — 6048 WENTWORTH-AV., 13 rooms; modern; will sell at bargain; make offer. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE, corner lot, 50x129 feet, on North-av., near Humboldt Park, with first-class modern improvements, 4-story brick building and basement, store, seven flats, 5 and 6 rooms each and basement rentals. $1,400. Incumbrance $10,000; will sell for equity of $5,000. Inquire 359 N. Winchester-av.

FOR SALE—575 W. ADAMS-ST., NEAR ASHland-blvd.; modern 12-room dwelling. In fine condition. Will sell at a great bargain. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$4,500 will purchase large frame store and flat, 1095 W. Madison-st.; arranged for 3 families; terms, 1-3 cash, bal. on time.
Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN EQUITY IN CORNER stone front modern building, near Douglas-blvd.; exchange considered. Address D 244, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK, 25 BY 200 LOT, and 2-story brick in rear; 38 Clybourn-av.; cheap. Address MRS. A. KIRKEBY, 368 Jansen-av., Lake View.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COR. CLARK, Berteau, and Southport, lot 130 ft. 3084 N. Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN 9-R. HOUSE, N. EDGEwater; lot 40x125. J. N. YOUNG, 172 Washington.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAIN—BEAUTIful, new, very complete, six-room cottage; house; polished oak trim, hardwood floors throughout, combination fixtures, Wolf's best plumbing, gas grate, sideboard, large pantry, spindle shade; lot 50x140; street fully improved; within two blocks of steam and electric transportation; can deliver for $1,000 less than will reproduce. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st., R. 525. Residence, Berwyn.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE; stone, basement, oak finish, furnace, laundry, sideboard, gas, mantel; electric light; best part Oak Park; $4,000; $200 down, balance monthly, or will take vacant. Write for particulars. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BE IN OPERATION JUNE 1, to Evanston, via Northwestern Elevated; quick service, low fare; will build for you on beautiful site near lake; small payments.
WM. A. WEBSTER, 64 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BERWYN HOUSES—5 TO 15 rooms, $1,000 to $20,000; some bargains; Choice vacant; will build to suit. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st., R. 525. Res., Berwyn.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $300; $10 cash, bal. monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

FOR SALE—READ AMERICAN LAND CO. AD. under Country Real Estate.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND ACRES IN Village of Dolton; farms of 20 to 160 acres within 25 miles of Courthouse; 30 acres on Calumet River, near Harvey—a bargain; 30 acres near Concord, plant, Hammond, Ind. Picnic ground and saloon on Calumet River in Riverdale. Address Lock Box 12, Dolton, Cook County.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 2 ACRES BETWEEN Stock-Yards and Stickney. J. D. HARVEY, 505 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—READ AMERICAN LAND CO. AD. under country real estate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE — COUNTRY HOME NEAR OCONOmowoc, Wis.; large residence, stable, boathouse, and boats; 20 acres; several hundred feet lake front. Address C 150, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE ASTOR MILLIONS
were made principally from land holdings in New York City, secured in the early days.
In city property immense fortunes frequently result from almost insignificant investments.

58 PER CENT OF THE U. S. EXPORTS is produced West of the Mississippi. This tremendous volume of traffic is seeking the nearest ocean outlet.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS has appropriated $367,000 for the dredging of a ship channel through Galveston Bay to

LA PORTE, TEXAS,

THE FUTURE GREAT SEAPORT OF THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Its advantages are greater than those of any other point on the entire gulf coast.

It is already a thriving town, with railroads, wharves, and shipping facilities.

ITS GROWTH AT THE PRESENT TIME IS ASTONISHING.

La Porte City property is now for sale at prices which make it an attractive and very profitable investment.

We are offering the public a bona-fide proposition, which will
NET THE INVESTOR A GOOD INCOME.
We want conservative business-men to thoroughly investigate our offer.
Call on us personally or write for prospectus and pamphlets, replete, with information, maps, illustrations, etc.
Special Low Excursions April 3 and 17.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY,
185 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS, MINN., IA., Dak., "Big Sioux Valley," $12 to $35 per acre; our next excursion April 3d. A. A. BROCK & CO., 101 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR DAKOTA, MINnesota, Nebraska lands; mail full legal description, state price; want nothing but bargains. MARCUS F. HOBART, Phoenix Bldg., Minneap's.

WANTED—6-FLAT BUILDING IN EXCHANGE for fine residence with large grounds, near Sheridan-drive. ELSER, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EQUITIES, ALL PARTS OF CITY, for good vacant. MORE APPLICANTS than we have. OLIVER & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 STORE AND FLAT building near Humboldt Park for vacant or improved. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$23,000 CLEAR FLATS, RENT $2,340, for clear vacant and cash. E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—RAVENSWOOD INCOME FOR Rogers Park vacant or residence, $5,000 to $10,000. T. A. KEETON, 538 Sunnyside-av.

EXCHANGE—INCOME FOR FARM, $5,000 TO $15,000. T. A. KEETON, 538 Sunnyside-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTgage without commission. NICHOLAS PENNING, 4175 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. G. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts. Loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

$500 TO $50,000 LOANS MADE AT 5 PER CENT on all parts of city; we pass on security. OLIVER & CO., 931 Association Building.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., have on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount.
E. N. WEARE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

$50,000 AT 5 PER CENT TO LOAN ON CHOICE South Side vacant; will divide.
C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE WITH PREpayment privileges on Chicago real estate.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., have funds to loan at current rates, in sums to suit.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
Every payment reduces the amount of principal and interest.
The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.
ROSE & COMPANY,
108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURban real estate REPAYABLE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Amount of payments made to suit borrower.
Every payment REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST, and payments can be made in advance, interest ceasing the day of payment.
Borrower has privilege of paying principal at any time without extra interest.
The monthly reduction in interest makes the rate in the end LESS THAN 4 PER CENT.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT from 5 to 6 per cent, without commission or attorney fees or charge for drawing papers or inspecting property. Interest does not commence until money is paid out.
No signed applications required until bargain is agreed upon.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO.,
90 Washington-st., main floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
from 4 to 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLIER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest rates, in sums of $1,000 and upward. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege given on 1 payment; no delay. Good security. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates.
FRED MILLER, Security Building.
S. e. cor. Madison and 5th-av.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a very large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. JAMES BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN—
South Side loans made in 24 hours.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS MADE; PAY LOANS AT lowest rates. BECKETT & CO., 100 Washington.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY ADVANCED FOR SALARIES—SALaried employes of good character can obtain accommodations at much lower cost and less embarrassment than has heretofore been possible by applying to John Mulholland, R. 306, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; prudeal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 21 La Salle-st., R. 913. Established 1873.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
Lowest rates. No publicity.
No security. Easy payments.
LOANS TO ALTERED CLOTHING. Unity Bldg.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; confidential treatment; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
NATIONAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 218 La Salle.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN W. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

PRIVATE PARTY
WILL LOAN SALARIED PEOPLE.
INQUIRE IN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, R. 708 Fort Dearborn Building, 120 W. Adams-st.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE FREE LIBRARY.

U. S. NEW LOAN OFFICE, 110 MONROE, NEXT to Columbia Theater; money positively at lowest rates; cash for old gold and coins. Open to 9 p. m.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments; rates reasonable; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND others on personal property without security or indorsement. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE AT ⅛ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 3—Private loans to school teachers only.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS. AT LOWEST RATES.
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

CHICAGO FINANCE CO.,
85 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
START WITH A GOOD RESOLUTION.
GET OUT OF DEBT.
If you have a number of debts scattered about OF ANY NATURE WIPE THEM ALL OUT. GET RID OF THEM—MAKE A NEW AND CLEAN START. Better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will live up to every promise it makes—one that will make a contract to suit you and easily carried out. Money loaned in large and small amounts on FURNITURE, PIANOS, MERCHANDISE, SALARIES, or OTHER SECURITIES.
Persons momentarily embarrassed, who desire above everything else to avoid publicity, are the class we especially desire to serve. Call for interview and satisfy yourself. It's to your interest to do so. Save this ad. and address. It will come handy some time.
CHICAGO FINANCE CO.,
85 Dearborn-st., R. 304. Tel. Central 1060.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE PIANOS, ETC., AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES. ALL LOANS CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED. POSITIONATELY. NO COMMISSION TO PAY. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
RICHARD HERZFELD,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
LAKE VIEW BRANCH OFFICE,
695 LINCOLN-AV., 2D FLOOR.
LAKE VIEW OFFICE IS OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 8:30 P. M.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
ROOM 75 HARTFORD BUILDING,
140

This store is opened at 8 a. m. and is closed at 5:30 p. m.

—Our saleswomen report for duty at 8:30 a. m., and are excused at 5:20 p. m.—one hour for luncheon.

—**The shortest business hours of any large store in the world, to our knowledge.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our plans for this Spring's business have been made upon a much broader basis than ever before.

For several successive years this business has shown a wonderful growth, and especially has the sale of *very fine goods* increased at an almost phenomenal rate. . . . This continual increase has made it advisable to prepare for this spring *upon a grander scale than ever before*, and now—*two weeks before Easter*—we offer to the Chicago public a more nearly perfect and complete collection in each of the various sections of this store than (we believe) can be seen in any other retail establishment in America. Upon all of this enormous gathering of just such merchandise as the people of Chicago and neighborhood most desire we have marked "The lowest prices."

Easter Gloves—special prices

The season's handsomest styles in fine kid and other gloves, at *lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere in America.*

New Easter lines, fresh from the "Alexandre" and other famous factories—at these special prices during our semi-annual sale.

Suede Gloves—3-clasps and mousquetaire—in best colors and styles obtainable; sale prices—**$1.35** and **$1.65.**

Glace Gloves—green, navy, cream, red, tan, mode, gray, pearl, black and white—as cheap as they are in Paris; sale prices, **$1.35, $1.55** and **$1.65.**

Street Gloves—English and French makes; sale prices, **75c, 85c, 95c, $1.30, $1.35, $1.55** and **$1.65.**

Men's swell Street Gloves; sale prices, **75c, 95c, $1, $1.25, $1.35,** and **$1.50.**

Boys', Misses' and Children's Street Gloves; sale prices, **85c, $1, $1.10,** and **$1.15.**

Basement—Extra values in serviceable, attractive Kid Gloves, at **75c, 85c, 95c** and **$1.10.**

These prices are for this week only. The gloves are all staple lines and will be re-marked at their regular, higher prices next week.

Easter Millinery.

Section B—Trim'ed Hats, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

This is the new section in which we show the best popular-priced trimmed hats to be found in Chicago. Best in every sense of the word—style, quality of materials and workmanship.

This section has but recently been opened, and many of Chicago's women have not as yet made the discovery, but when it becomes known, as it certainly will, we expect that even the immense workroom equipment that produces the hats for this section will be taxed to the utmost.

Today we introduce the "Miss Janet," new hat for young ladies (see cut). It is striking in its stylish simplicity; many colorings. Price **$6.00.**

Section C—New Ready-to-Trim Hats, $1.00 to $5.00.

Just now ready-to-trim hats are absorbing the attention of visitors to this section—we have told you about them before—in fact, mentioned them *first.*

Hats of straw—straw and chiffon—draped silk nets, etc.—black, white and many exquisite colors—all the becoming shapes are here—*values unequaled*—**$1** to **$5.**

The above, easily applied trimmings, are convenient, and we show you how to apply them. *Prices the lowest.*

Easter Silks.

Only two weeks in which to have your Easter Gown, Waist, or Skirt made up. Assortments are complete in all sections and values are the best.

The Black Silk Section was never so well equipped in varieties and qualities, but we have made a special feature, showing what can be purchased for One Dollar.

The following list will be found interesting:

Duchesse, 21 inch.
Peau de Soie, 21 inch.
Surah, 23 inch.
Crepe du Chine, 24 inch.
Poplin, 20 inch.
Peau de Cygne, 22 inch.
Taffeta Mousseline, 26 inch (which water will not spot).
Tricotine, 22 inch.
Merveilleux, 22 inch.
Ras de Comtesse, 21 inch.
Armure, 23 inch.
Faille Francaise, 22 inch.
Rhadame, 21 inch.
Gros Grain, 20 inch (will not wear shiny).
Crystal Cords, 21 inch.
Foulard, 27 inch.
Satin Pekin Stripes, 20 inch.
Twisted Cords, 20 inch.
India, 27 inch.
Knotted Cord Stripes, 20 inch.
Cogwheel Stripes, 20 inch.
Satin Stripe Plisse, 21 inch.
Cord Taffeta with faconne, 21 inch.
Satin Liberty, 21 inch.
Lining Taffeta (hand made), 27 inch.

All the above Silks at $1.00 yard.

Special attention is directed to the better grades of Crepe du Chine, Satin Crepe, and Crepe Meteor, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and up to $5.50. Also to our Duchesse and Peau de Soie at $1.50 yd.

Foulards: Our display is more complete and more comprehensive and especially noticeable in Novelties, beautiful ideas in Bordered Effects, Pattern Robes in graduated dots, etc. Hand printed designs, Printed Crepe du Chine, Enlevage Effects in V. Rose, Reseda, V. Blue, Gray, Cardinal, Navy, Marine, etc.

A Foulard dress is a necessity for the coming season, and to those who have not already provided themselves we beg to advise a selection at once, before the assortment is broken. Prices from 85c to $3.50 a yd.

24-inch Crepe du Chine, at $1.00 yard. The best value here or elsewhere, and an excellent assortment of shades to select from;

White, Ivory, Cream, Pink, 6 shades; Lt. Blue, 3 shades; Yellow, 2 shades; Turquoise, 5 shades; Lavender, Helio and Purple, 6 shades; Nile, 1 shade; Old Rose, 5 shades; Reseda, 4 shades; Gray, 8 shades; Cardinal and Reds, 3 shades; Tans, Beiges, Brown, 10 shades; Dark and Med. Blues and Navy, 8 shades.

Novelty Crepes: Faconne, Enlevage, Jardiniere and Pastel printing and Antique, 24 and 48 inch, some of the most beautiful and original effects ever produced. Prices from $1.75 to $12.00 yard.

Genuine 27-inch Wash Silks, suitable for full dresses, shirt waists, Negligee Gowns, Men's Negligee Shirts and Pajamas—Reds, Blues, Greys, Pinks, and Black and White, at **$1.00** yard.

Novelty Silks: 5,000 yards Twisted Cords, Warp Printed Stripes, Embroidered Dots, Cogwheel Taffetas, Oriental and Lace Stripes, etc., etc.—**$1.00** yard.

Basement Silk Dept.: 15,000 yards Novelty Silks, checks, stripes, plaids, poplins, bengalines, cords, etc., etc.—values up to $1.50 yard—**50c** and **65c** yard.

Laces and All-Overs.

A rare assortment, including about all that is correct—piquant — distinguished. Modistes can secure exceptional advantages both as regards prices and in specially purchased novelties in lengths warranting no duplication.

Among the new things are many novelties in Lace Boleros, Collars, Yokes, Ties, Boas, Scarfs, Motifs—specially confined to us.

Trimming Laces reduced about half. None the less desirable than the newer generation of laces, but reduced to make room for the later novelties.

Easter Embroideries.

For confirmation and summer wear, beautiful designs in airy Robes and Skirts—Skirts complete all but the band, with all-over or trimmings for waist. These Robes are to be had in all the newest textures with combinations of lace and embroidery, lace and tucking, lace and shirrings and embroidery—at $6.25, $7.50, $10.00 each and up.

45-inch Skirtings, in lace combinations of embroidery, tucking and shirrings, hemstitched and ruffled borders, for women's and misses' dresses, at 75c, 95c yard and upwards.

A Great Carpet Stock.

Our immense stock of new carpetings for this season comprises the choicest designs and colorings in all the best makes. Our purchases were made *early in the season*, and nearly all of the duplicate stock is now in our Chicago warehouses, which enables us to deliver goods promptly and to *control* for this market *nearly every pattern shown.* Many dealers carry *samples, only*, of the finer carpetings and have to depend entirely upon "cut order" lines carried by manufacturers and dealers in the east for filling orders when sales are made.

We quote the number of pieces in several lines to show the magnitude of our stock:

525 pieces Wiltons, Bigelow, Lowell, and other best makes, regular goods, $2.25 and $2.50.

100 pieces Wiltons, same qualities, patterns to be discontinued, $1.50 and $2.00.

170 pieces Bigelow Axminsters, regular goods, $1.50.

66 pieces Bigelow Axminsters, patterns to be discontinued, $1.25.

76 pieces Axminster, good styles and qualities, 85c and $1.00.

340 pieces Bigelow and Lowell Body Brussels, regular goods, $1.25 and $1.35.

200 pieces Body Brussels, same qualities, patterns to be discontinued, $1.10.

Three Leaders.

We control for this market three qualities of carpeting which are unequaled for wear and durability of colors by any other grade of carpeting at these prices.

Royal Wilton Velvet, $1.35 yard.
Windsor Brussels, 95c yard.
Cordova Brussels, 75c yard.

The patterns and colorings are very desirable.

Wilton Rugs.

In these popular goods we show in the two best qualities made—the Selkirk and Bagdad—the largest assortment carried by any house in the trade—sizes and prices as below:

3x3 ft.	$5.00	3x15 ft.	$18 & $20.00
3 ft. x 5 in.	7.00	6x9 ft.	20.00
3x6 ft.	8.00	6x12 ft.	28.00
3x9 ft.	$10 & 12.00	8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$28 & 30.00
3 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	12.00	9x12 ft.	35.00
3x12 ft.	$15.00 & 16.00	9 ft. x 14 ft. 6 in.	47.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 14 ft. 6 in.	$60.00.		

Third Floor, Annex: China, Glass, Etc.

Lamp sale—We beg to announce the most important sale we have yet undertaken, of Fine Lamps, Globes, etc., for table, piano, parlor, or hall use.

We show a beautiful assortment of Hand-Painted Lamps, elaborately mounted Lamps, Wrought Iron Lamps, Bronze Lamps, and other artistic creations, as well as an extensive and unequaled stock of Globes and Shades in every variety of coloring.

We have specially arranged our department for this sale in order that the goods may be more easily selected, and that the phenomenal *bargains* which we offer can be duly appreciated. We quote a few items to illustrate the advantages offered:

A highly ornate Cathedral Glass Lamp, with globe to match, hand-painted with fish and birds; original price, $275.00; reduced to **150.00.**

Several finely etched Lamps, with antique bronze effects, and handsome hand-painted cathedral globes (not to be seen elsewhere in the city); original price, $250.00 each; reduced to **100.00 each.**

A handsome Painted Lamp, with Rembrandt heads, painted by E. Peekers, in beautiful, soft colors; original price $115; reduced to **60.00.**

Two beautiful Vollenden Lamps, with dome shades to match, painted in exquisite colorings by A. M. Parlow; original price, $175.00; reduced to **60.00.**

Handsome Table Lamp, with 12-inch globe to match, painted Indian Chiefs on globe and vase, by E. Peekers; original price, $100.00; reduced to **35.00.**

A table of fine Painted Lamps, with globes to match, in a variety of colors; original price, $15.00; reduced to **7.50.**

A table of choice Painted Lamps, with globes and domes to match, a variety of shapes and colorings; some of them originally were priced as high as $30.00; all reduced to **5.00 each.**

A Table of Artistic Lamps, with globes to match; original price, $8.00; reduced to **3.50.**

Wrought Iron Piano Lamps; original price, $6.00; reduced to **3.50.**

A table of fine Hand-Painted Globes, 9, 10, 11, and 12-inch size; reduced to half the original price.

Bric-a-Brac—Spring display of Jardinieres and pedestals. We have just received our latest designs in these, and feel confident that for variety of choice and low prices stock will compare very favorably with any in this country.

Jardinieres in assorted colors, plain and tinted—

7-inch—50c and 60c each.
8-inch—65c and 75c each.
9-inch—75c and 85c each.
10-inch—$1.00 and $1.25 ea.
12-inch—$2.50 each.
14-inch—$4.25 each.

Special Jardiniere, on a new shape, in pretty tinted majolica, 10-inch size, **1.25 each.**

Special Jardinieres and Pedestals (as in cut), tinted majolica, **5.00** complete.

Swedish Pottery Jardinieres and Pedestals, in several decorations and shapes to be sold for $10.00 complete; worth double.

ARTIFICIAL PALMS—in a great variety of kinds and sizes, from 40c upwards.

China Department—CUP AND SAUCER SALE.

We have arranged an astonishing lot of our finest Cups and Saucers, almost our entire line, at very special prices, and comprise several hundred patterns on many beautiful shapes; these are assorted on seven different tables at the following prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50 each.

In conjunction with the above we offer as special value 2 styles of Sugar and Cream Sets (shape as per cut), which are regularly sold for $2.00 set. They are new goods just received, and are offered during this sale as an extra value at **1.00 set.**

Glass Department—An excellent showing of Flower Vases, Flower Holders, in fine cut glass, Bohemian glass, and Venetian glass.

New squat shapes, in fine English blown glass (as in cut), with wire top for holding the stems, making the arrangement of flowers easy and effective. Prices 75c, $1.25, $2.00, $3.25, $4.00, and $5.00 each.

New designs, just received, in rich cut glass Bowls, Small Dishes, Ice Cream Sets, Water and Wine Pitchers, etc., reproductions of old Dutch liquor sets and cordial jugs.

New patterns in fine cut glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, with sterling silver tops.

Picture Department—A portion of the 10,000 PASSEPARTOUTS, in assorted subjects, which we have just received, are displayed here. The excellent value of these pictures, mounted in grey, brown and green mats, will at once be recognized. We have seldom offered such attractive bargains in this line.

Size 7x 9—8c each.	Size 11x14—30c each.
Size 8x10—12c each.	Size 10x20—35c each.
Size 8x20—30c each.	Size 13x16—35c each.

Also a quantity of pictures framed in a variety of stylish mouldings, many carefully chosen subjects, usually much more expensive; to be sold at **19c, 29c,** and upward.

Basement: China and Glass—Extraordinary bargains in good, useful China are on show here and comprise several lines which we are closing out from our main department: they include Cups and Saucers, Plates in different sizes, Platters, Sauce Dishes, Covered Butter Dishes, etc.—all thoroughly good useful wares.

Pressed Glass Tumblers from 25c dozen.
Pressed Glass Oil Bottles from 10c each.
Pressed Glass Bowls from 19c each.
Pressed Glass Salt & Peppers, with plated top, 10c ea.
Pressed Glass Sauce Dishes from 2c each.
And countless other commodities at correspondingly low prices.

Clock Bargains.

An assortment of 8-day Porcelain Clocks, with ½-hour cathedral gong and beautiful imported cases; the movements are the best American. Special sale price, **$5.85.**

A few fine French Porcelain Clocks, in pink, light blue and green, with real bronze trimmings; reduced for this sale, **$12.40.**

Ormolu Gold Novelty Clocks (like cut), $1.85

Fairy Braids at Special Prices.

We display about 35 different patterns White Fairy Braids—patterns especially selected for our retail trade, and all made of the finest materials.

Regular price for these braids is 15c for piece of 6 yards.

Special price, 12c piece.

A line of fine Cotton and Silk Finishing Braids in colors; these goods regularly sold at 20c, 35c, 50c, 60c and 75c for piece of 6 yards.

Special prices are

15c, 25c, 35c and 45c piece.

New Spring Ribbons.

Our Ribbon Department today makes a strong statement and backs it up to the letter. This is the assertion: We show the largest and most complete stock of Plain and Novelty Ribbons ever displayed by a retail house; Plain Ribbons of all kinds, from the tiny Baby Ribbon to the wide sash widths—Novelty Ribbons in all the new weaves, colors and combinations from ⅛ to 10 inches wide; also a handsome line of made-up sashes.

A full line of Colored, Satin-Back, Velvet Ribbon, so much in demand for all kinds of dress trimming, in all widths and colors.

A beautiful assortment of 10-inch Plain, Warp-Printed and Plaid Taffetas, in several styles, in a very soft finish; all the new pastel shades; very desirable for collars, belts and ribbon girdles.

Fine Quality, Black and Colored Satin and Velvet, with white polka-dot in several widths; very desirable for neck, waist and hair bows.

Special at 25c per yard.

3¼ to 4¾ inch Corded Taffetas, Hemstitched Taffetas, Striped Taffetas, Checks, Plaids, Louisines, Roman Stripes and Gauzes, in all the latest colorings, 25c yard.

4½ inch extra good quality Persian Ribbon—2 styles—in about 20 combinations, 25c yard.

4 inch Double Faced Satin—cord edge—this season's ribbon—in 30 pretty shades, 25c yard.

5 inch extra fine quality Mousseline Taffeta Ribbon—good assortment of colors, 25c yard.

5 inch extra fine quality Plain Taffeta, in a full line of colors, 25c yard.

Easter Wraps.

This 3rd floor is a great fashion bazar, an art gallery of feminine fashions, where the leading designers display their choicest and newest creations in ready-to-wear garments. There was a time not long ago when many women objected to wearing ready-to-wear costumes. Today nothing is more stylish and fashionable. They cost, perhaps, no more than half as much as those made to measure, and there is the satisfaction in knowing in advance how the garment is going to look, as well as the saving of time.

It is not a day too early to select your Easter costume. The stock is new and crisp, ready for your choosing.

Women's Capes—Last week's express brought us nearly 100 new and beautiful styles fresh from the designer's hands, and marked at very reasonable prices. Plain tailor-made capes, beautifully lined, from $7.50 up to $28.50.

Reception capes of cloth and taffeta appliqued, trimmed in a variety of styles, from $25.00 up to $65.00.

Calling capes of black net, appliqued with taffeta, braid and jet, prices range from $32.50 up to $65.00.

Women's Jackets in plain tailor-made styles and all the newest and most desirable materials. Handsome Eton jackets at $7.50 up to $70.00.

Fly-front Jackets of Black Cheviot, all lined with black taffeta, faced with black peau-de-soie, special value at **$10.00**

$15 Cheviot Eton Suits, Extraordinary: Lined throughout with heavy taffeta of the same quality as we use in our $40.00 suits. Eton jacket has stitched taffeta collar, and is correct in style and tailoring.

Bust	*34*	*36*	*38*	*40*	*42*	*44*
Black on hand	11	27	14	—	—	—
Black to arrive	5	9	10	14	8	4
Blue on hand	3	9	3	—	—	—
Blue to arrive	9	7	9	4	2	—

When those "on hand" are sold we will take orders for those marked "to arrive." They will be finished in two or three days.

This sale is make possible by special conditions, which seem impossible to duplicate in the future. **Special price, $15**

Stormy Day Skirts: Another large shipment just received from our factory, made of new plaid-back materials in grey and tan, new box plait in back and finished around the bottom with rows of tailor stitching; made by men tailors. The fit and "hang" of these skirts will please the most critical buyer. Special value, **$6.75.**

Easter Linens.

The most attractive feature of our Linen Department, today, is the department itself. We have gone to exceptional pains to decorate this section with beautiful bright flowers, trailing vines and growing plants, and the result is worth coming a long distance to see.

All this is done not to distract your attention from the merchandise—that speaks for itself; but to lend emphasis to the special preparations which we have made to satisfactorily provide for your Easter Linen needs. We invite you to see the department in its spring-like attire, and to examine the following excellent values in good Linens:

150 odd cloths in various sizes, *at very low prices.*
100 damask Carving Cloths, at 50c and 65c.
100 H. S. Damask Tray Cloths, at 65c, 75c, 85c and **$1.00.**
Embroidered edge Carving Cloths, at $2.00 each.
Irish hand-embroidered Tray Cloths, at $1.35 each.
Hemstitched Damask Scarfs, at $1.50 and $1.75 each.
Hemstitched Plain Lunch Cloths, at $1.00 each.
Hemstitched Damask Lunch Cloths, at 75c and $1.00.
100 pairs hand-embroidered Shams, at $1.75.
250 Austrian Bath Robes, made of Turkish toweling, at **$3.75.**
250 Domestic Bath Robes, made of Turkish toweling, at **$4.00.**
100 English Bath Robes, made of Turkish toweling, at **$6.00.**
New, fresh goods. *Just received.* New and beautiful colorings.

Quilts. 2nd Floor.

100 fringed Quilts in pink and blue, at $3.00 each.

100 fringed dimity Quilts, specially adapted for summer cottages, at $5.50 each.

100 plain Quilts in beautiful patterns, at $5.00 each.

Flannels. 1st Floor.

50 pcs. 36 in. silk, cotton and wool Wash Flannels at 60c yd.

50 pieces 36 inch cotton and wool Wash Flannels, at 35c yd.

50 pieces white cotton and wool Cheviot for gowns, skirts and shirtwaists, at 75c per yard.

Printed Goods. 1st Floor.

50 pieces printed Swisses, choice designs, at 50c.

75 pieces Trouville Batiste, our own designs; cloth manufactured especially for us, at 45c yd.

White Goods. 1st floor.

25 pieces soft finished Brilliants in stripes, checks and figures for women's and children's wear, at 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard.

50 pieces open work striped Piques, at 50c per yard.

75 pieces fancy White Lawn, choice patterns for shirt waists, 35c, 40c and 50c per yard.

Wash Goods. 1st floor.

50 pieces White Cheviot, now so popular for shirt waists, at 35c per yard.

50 pieces Linen Canvas for skirts, at 75c per yard.

50 pieces white Corded Linen, a novelty for mid-summer waists.

50 pieces Scotch Ginghams, at 20c per yard.

Easter Neckwear.

Dainty novelties from all the chief producers of pretty neck-garnishings make a charming showing in this department. Among the latest things are Net and Silk combinations in the new Pastel colorings, at $2.50 to $5.

Stocks and Jabots of Net and Chiffon and Liberty Silk, indescribably effective in their arrangement—$1.50 to $5.00.

Small Knots of Chiffon, lace trimmed—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

Barb Ties of Net, Honiton Trimmed and Renaissance Lace—50c to $3.50.

Liberty Silk Boas are to be more popular than ever this season. Our styles are in many instances copies of the choicest productions of Parisian manufacturers. Those with the medium and long flowing ends are especially desirable—$2.50 to $16.50.

Imported Ties, with the fringed and colored ends in great variety—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

The Silk Handkerchief Stocks, in brilliant colorings, are among the most attractive neckwear—50c to $2.50.

English Squares, made of these handkerchiefs, are also attractive—$1.00 each.

Basement Dept.—Many of the novelties of choice neckwear are to be found in the less expensive qualities in our Basement Salesroom:

Liberty Silk Boas, $1.00, $1.50 to $3.50.	Jabots, with stocks, in dainty colors, at $1.25.	Stocks, of Satin, 15c and 25c each.

Rich Black Crepons at Special Prices.

We have an exceptional offer this week in very handsome imported Black Crepons—goods of *unquestioned quality and beauty.* It is an opportunity seldom equaled. The fabrics are all on sale in 2d floor Black Goods department. Their staple values are exactly as stated.

Black silk and wool French Crepons, reduced from $3.00 and $3.50 yard, to **$1.75 and $2.25.**

Black Mohair Crepon, reduced from $1.75, $2 and $2.25 yard, to **$1.25.**

Black Figured and Striped Velours, were up to $5.50 yard, at **$3 and $3.50**